

Commons inquiry likely into Westland

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Madrid fears, page 7

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Gatwick airport is to have a squad of police marksmen but they will not carry arms openly, the Chief Constable of Sussex police, Mr Roger Birch, said yesterday.

Marcos riches

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Ford threat

A decision on strike action at Ford will be taken on Thursday after a two to one vote by workers in favour.

Kampala panic

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England hopes

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THE TIMES MONDAY



The tragedy of schizophrenia Researching the cause, seeking a cure Nightmares of captivity Iran's hostages, five years on

Portfolio

£24,000 to be won

Today's Times Portfolio prizes amount to £24,000, the weekly £20,000, and the daily £2,000, doubled because no-one won yesterday. Portfolio list, page 12; how to play, information service, back page.

Revenge kidnap in Beirut

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Westland board dealt blow by shareholders

The board of Westland Helicopters was defeated as shareholders failed to approve a proposal that Sikorsky and Fiat mount a £74 million rescue.

Sir John Cuckney, Westland's chairman, won only 65 per cent of the shareholders' votes instead of the 75 per cent needed.

At the end of the extraordinary general meeting in London Mr Alan Bristow called for the resignation of the whole Westland board.

Sir Raymond Lygo, British Aerospace chief, conceded in a letter to Mr Leon Brittan that there had been misunderstandings over recent conversation (Page 2).

By Judith Hartley and Paul Valley

John Cuckney, chairman of the helicopter company, Westland, received a blow last night to his proposal that Sikorsky and Fiat mount a £74 million rescue package for the company whose shareholders voted two to one for the US-Italian offer but the deal was blocked by the crucial opposing vote of the Anglo-European lobby.

Sir John was successful in staving off the company's imminent demise as 50m per cent of shareholders voted to allow the company to borrow more money. But a 75 per cent vote was vital to the success of the Sikorsky-Fiat rescue offer.

Westland shareholders voted 65.2 per cent for the second resolution and 65.4 per cent for the third resolution at yesterday's extraordinary general meeting but this was not enough to save the US-Italian offer. A total of 85 per cent of Westland shareholders voted, with 90 per cent of small shareholders voting for the Sikorsky-Fiat package.

Sir John made it clear that it was the influence of a few large shareholders which had blocked the plan, unanimously recommended by the Westland board.

In a hard-hitting statement after the result of the poll, he said: "There is the appalling prospect of a stalemate now. The only responsible thing for the Europeans to do is to withdraw their proposals."

"I've put it to all the members of the European consortium, British Aerospace, GEC, Agusta, MBB and Agusta, that you have just heard that 65 per cent of the shareholders voted in favour of the United Technologies and Fiat offer. The only honourable thing for the European consortium to do is to let their offer lapse. Do not destroy Westland by attrition."

Sir John went on to say that new plans will be considered by the Westland board, probably on Monday, and would be put to shareholders as soon as possible. He made it clear that whatever the content of the revised package, the board's recommendation to stay with Sikorsky and Fiat would remain the same.

Sir John would not be drawn on the nature of his new plans but it seems likely that they will include a vote with a simple 50 per cent majority.

Last night he said that the company's rules did not have to be changed to allow for that. But he admitted that the Sikorsky-Fiat offer was no longer legally binding.

Asked if he would be speaking with Mr Alan Bristow, who has a 15 per cent holding in Westland, Sir John said that he had no intention of doing so. He refused to confirm or deny rumours that the Westland board offered to buy Mr Bristow's crucial shareholding, or that he was offered a seat on the board if he agreed to the Sikorsky-Fiat deal.

Mr David Horne, of Lloyds Merchant Bank representing the European consortium, said that he would be discussing with the consortium Sir John Cuckney's call for the Anglo-Europeans to make "an honourable withdrawal."

Mr Horne said last night that the voting figures were better than expected. He implied that if Sikorsky and Fiat went away the rival European consortium would obtain the necessary 75 per cent vote needed for their offer to succeed. "I doubt this is the end of the story," he said.

Mr Horne was to meet consortium members last night but it seems doubtful whether their decision will be known until today. "I would like to know why Sir John Cuckney and the Westland board dislikes the Europeans so much. We need to analyse the way the shareholders voted."

It seems likely that without the 15 per cent stake bought by Lord Hanson, of Hanson Trust earlier this week, the vote on the Sikorsky-Fiat rescue package would have been a much closer run thing.

Mr Bristow said after last night's Westland vote that he would like to become chairman of the company of choice.

"Sir John has done some very good things for the company but he has failed to grasp certain essentials about the helicopter industry and its marketing problems. You cannot depend on selling Black Hawk in sufficient quantities in overseas markets when governments have said they do not want them."

"I did not agree with the way Sir John conducted the meeting. He directed it in a rather autocratic manner. By saying that shareholders could only ask questions and not make statements he discouraged debate."

"If I was invited to become the chairman I would give it very serious thought."

Mr Bristow said that he was surprised at the size of the vote against the Sikorsky-Fiat deal. Of Sir John's demand that the consortium should make "an honourable withdrawal" he said: "I am not sure that the chairman I would give it very serious thought."

Boats from the Royal Yacht Britannia helped to evacuate Britons and other foreign nationals from South Yemen yesterday amid a sharp escalation in the fighting between rival Marxist factions within the ruling Yemen Socialist Party.

The Foreign Office announced last night that the Royal Yacht, on its way to Australia, had begun taking people off the beaches outside Aden. South Yemen's embattled capital.

A spokesman said that Britain was in close consultation with the Soviet Union and France to co-ordinate their evacuation plans. The three countries have the largest number of nationals living in the former British colony situated at the heel of the Arabian peninsula.

Because of the gravity of the situation in South Yemen, where fighting has been raging for the past five days, Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, took personal charge of the evacuation operation.

During the day he was in touch with Mr Edouard Shevardnadze and Mr Roland Dumas, his Soviet and French counterparts.

Earlier in the day British, French and Soviet warships had assembled off the coast of Aden to assist with the evacuation of hundreds of foreign nationals.

Western sources described the situation in the capital as "grim and getting worse". Despite attempts by the Soviet Ambassador to arrange a ceasefire, no end to the fighting was in sight.

The Soviet Union last night called for an immediate end to the fighting and the restoration of unity in the ruling Yemen Socialist Party.

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The revenge contest has been set by FIDE, the World Chess Federation, to start in either London or Leningrad on February 10.



Mr Alan Bristow, who has a 15 per cent stake in Westland, arriving at the Albert Hall

Royal Yacht helps Aden evacuation

By Nicholas Ashford, Diplomatic Correspondent

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Kasparov refuses match

By Nicholas Ashford, Diplomatic Correspondent

Gary Kasparov, aged 22, the new World Chess Champion, has told *The Times* that he "cannot and will not" contest the return match with Anatoly Karpov, the defeated champion (Raymond Keene writes).

He further announced in a telephone conversation that he will issue a detailed statement of his views this weekend. This will be of concern to the British Chess Federation and the Greater London Council who have offered £600,000 prize money for the match to be in London.

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There was no risk now of anyone developing the disease and the smallpox is thought to have been used by a scientist at the school who has since died. The issue is likely to go before the Joint HSE/DHSS advisory committee on dangerous pathogens which is expected to issue advice to laboratories to check they do not have forgotten pathogens stored away.

And Safety Executive said: "Having any sort of pathogen in a fridge in a corridor is not good practice, but the school was fortunate that the virus was well packed."

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Hunt for 'Mr X' as captors free envoy's brother

By Stewart Tendler, Crime Reporter

Muhammad Sadiq al-Tajir, where a member of his immediate family was concerned, but the decision had been taken by the whole al-Tajir family.

Last night his brother, aged 44, was said to be in reasonable health after an abduction which began with four men posing as businessmen bundling him into a car and knocking him unconscious.

He was kept chained to a bed in the first floor of a rented house in Harpenden Road, West Norwood, by the gang who were armed.

Although there was threats to his life he was not mistreated or tortured by his captors. Mr X

The missing man, a Knightsbridge travel agent, was freed after 11 days' captivity when his ordeal ended on a note of bathos. His guards vanished and he was left to stagger into the street dragging the bedframe to which he was still chained.

Last night Scotland Yard launched a hunt for a gang of at least four kidnappers, thought to be Arab, and waited for a chance to interview Mr X, an Arab intermediary who negotiated the ransom with Mr Muhammad Mahdi al-Tajir, the UAE ambassador in London and the victim's older brother.

Mr X, whose identity is known to police, is thought to be in Beirut where the ransom was finally paid after telephone negotiations in the United States, Switzerland and Italy. He was followed across Europe by police who could not follow to the Middle East.

Mr al-Tajir, reputed to be worth up to £2 billion after a business career often built on commissions and business deals for Dubai, agreed to pay the ransom after consultations with his family.

The police view is normally to oppose payment but the kidnapping this time is said to be "quite unusual".

Mr John Dellow, assistant commissioner, said: "The prime interest has got to be the safety of the individual."

Much of what had happened had taken place outside British jurisdiction.

It is the first time in recent years that a known kidnaper has ended with the payment of the ransom but no arrests.

Mr George Churchill-Coleman, head of the Yard's anti-terrorist branch, said the ambassador had emphasized that he himself would not have paid

He would not release the identity of the negotiator or explain when the interview would take place. It is likely police will monitor the man's movements if he leaves the Middle East.

International trial, page 3

Group of Five likely to call for loan rate cut

By David Smith, Economics Correspondent

Finance ministers of the Group of Five leading economies, meeting in London today, are expected to agree on the principle of lowering world interest rates. However, this meeting is unlikely to result in any short-term action to cut rates.

The meeting of the ministers of the United States, Britain, France, Germany and Japan, is the first since the momentous New York gathering last September, which produced sharp falls in the dollar.

No further dollar falls are sought this weekend - the US currency is considered to be at more realistic levels. But France and Japan, in particular, will be seeking to co-ordinated approach to reduce interest rates, without upsetting exchange rate parities.

M. Pierre Berégovoy, the French finance minister, called yesterday for concerted action by the major countries to cut rates.

Mr Noboru Takeshita, the Japanese finance minister, who met the Chancellor yesterday, is also strongly pushing a united move to lower worldwide interest rates.

Details, page 13

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Serious Tory revolt likely in Commons over cut in rate support for shires

By Richard Evans, Lobby Reporter

After one of the worst weeks on record for Mrs Margaret Thatcher's Administration, the Government faces the prospect of a significant backbench rebellion on Monday over the cut in rate support grant to shire counties.

Up to 50 Conservative MPs, including former Cabinet ministers, are expected to abstain or vote against the Government unless Mr Kenneth Baker, Secretary of State for the Environment, can promise more cash or a review of their case.

In an unprecedented move, the Association of County Councils has written to all MPs urging them to vote against the Government.

Councils are ordered to sell off unused land

By George Hill

The Government ordered 17 councils yesterday to sell 125 acres of unused land, unless they can show a need for it within six weeks.

The announcement marks an intensification of the campaign to bring publicly-owned building land into use, especially in inner city areas, in response to pressure from the building industry and to relieve the threat to Green Belt land.

Notices calling for the sale of further sites will follow at monthly intervals in 1986. Mr John Patten, Minister for Housing, Urban Affairs and Construction, said yesterday:

"I must warn local authorities and nationalized industries that I will no longer tolerate the slow rate at which they are bringing this land into use," Mr Patten said in a speech

in Fareham, Hampshire. Some councils are inept and politically committed to obstructing the Government.

More than half the land involved is in London. The Labour-controlled London boroughs of Hounslow and Southwark, and the Conservative-led borough of Kingston-upon-Thames, along with the Labour-controlled Sunderland metropolitan district, are the largest holders.

Together they account for more than two-thirds of the total area in the 32 sites listed in a written Commons reply by Sir George Young, Under Secretary of State at the Department of the Environment, yesterday. Hounslow has five sites, including one of 22.5 acres in the Southville Road area of Bedford.

US dons to boycott conference

More than 200 American academics will boycott the World Archaeological Congress, due to be held in Southampton in September, because of a decision by the British organizers to ban 26 South African delegates.

The ban by the organizing committee of the International Union of Pre and Proto Historic Sciences has erupted into an acrimonious feud between opponents of apartheid and those who believe politics should not destroy the spirit of the world congress.

Last month Professors Graham Clark, Glyn Daniel, and Stuart Piggott, three of Britain's most distinguished archaeologists, resigned as vice-presidents of the congress in protest.

"The ban has done intensive damage to the cause of international archaeology, and whatever eventuates it is a very sad day for British archaeology," Professor Daniel said at St John's College, Cambridge.

He added that reports had been received that more than 200 of the 600 members of the American Archaeological Association are boycotting the congress.

He said that the South African archaeologists who have been banned are fiercely opposed to apartheid and have pursued that stand throughout their careers.

The pressure to "disavow" the South Africans and one delegate from Namibia, came from the Southampton branch of the Association of University Teachers, the Southampton Students Union, which threatened demonstrations and a ban on the use of its buildings for the congress; and the Labour-dominated Southampton Council, which does not recognize the South African regime.

Bill to aid handicapped given second reading

By John Winder

A Labour backbench MP's Bill to improve the lot of the handicapped and mentally ill was given an unopposed second reading in the Commons yesterday.

The Government response was less than full-hearted, however, and Mr Barney Hayhoe, Minister for Health, said that it would have to be considerably altered if it was to be enacted.

Mr Tom Clarke, MP for Monklands West and proposer of the Bill, said it would give those affected a greater say in decisions affecting them, and a Conservative sponsor, Mr John Hannan, MP for Exeter, said it

Committee of Conservative backbenchers, when Sir Peter Hordern, MP for Horsham, received long and loud applause after speaking out against the grant settlement and saying it was reprehensible that the Government had not met commitments made to the shires.

Mr Francis Pym, the former Cabinet minister and MP for Cambridgeshire, South East, said yesterday: "The shire counties have been treated very unfairly over a long period of time."

Mr Baker and Mr William Waldegrave, Minister for Local Government, have been inundated with delegations of council leaders and Conservative MPs complaining about the grant allocation. However, they have been unable to offer any hope of extra cash.

The strength of the Conservative MPs' feelings has been masked in recent days by the Westland affair. As one Conservative MP said last night: "The issue has crept up on the Government like a tiger in the grass, and the whips have only just begun to hear the growl."

With the Government's popularity having plummeted during the Westland affair, Conservative whips will undoubtedly be playing the "loyalty card" with potential rebels, urging them not to rock the boat when the party is already in deep trouble.

But such an approach is likely to have limited appeal. Sir Bernard Braine, Conservative MP for Castle Point, reflected the view of several colleagues last night when he said: "If we get no indication of easement from Ken Baker then I cannot support the Government."

Ford vote to strike over pay offer

By Barrie Clement, Labour Reporter

Leaders of 35,000 Ford manual workers yesterday demanded a new offer on pay and conditions, after a strike vote of more than two to one.

Management has agreed to meet union negotiators next Thursday, but the company indicated last night that it had not changed a pay percentage in recent years because of a strike threat.

Mr Michael Murphy, the chief union negotiator, said yesterday that he was not prepared to countenance "protracted negotiations", and a decision on industrial action would be made next Thursday.

He said that shop stewards had pressed for an immediate walkout in the wake of the vote, by 20,578 to 9,100, against the company's "final offer" of 15.7 per cent over two years to 10,000 line workers, and 13.5 per cent to others.

The company has tied the offer to a radical productivity

change which would increase "versatility and flexibility", and cut a swathe through traditional demarcation lines by reducing job specifications from 500 to 58.

None of the 12 unions, who conducted ballots in the 24 Ford plants voted to accept the offer. Only the research centre at Duxton and commercial vehicle factory at Southampton decided to accept.

Mr Murphy said that 86 per cent of members voted and he was "pleasantly surprised" at the size of the majority supporting the offer.

There was no indication whether workers had rejected the package because of its radical proposals, or because the pay increase was not big enough. "Either way it was clearly a massive rejection by any yardstick of the company's final offer," he said.

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Wrangle over Westland's future continues to simmer

Brittan and Lygo patch up peace

By Rodney Cowton
Defence Correspondent

Mr Leon Brittan and Sir Raymond Lygo yesterday patched up a sort of peace, with Sir Raymond bowing to the Department of Trade and Industry in the dispute over what was said at the meeting between the two on January 8.

It came in the form of an exchange of letters in which Sir Raymond, chief executive of British Aerospace, put forward an explanation of how their "misunderstanding" had arisen.

Mr Brittan, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, replied, accepting that the misunderstanding between them had "now been cleared up".

The dispute had been over Sir Raymond's claim that Mr Brittan had suggested British Aerospace's involvement in the European consortium offering a rescue package to Westland was against the national interest, and that the company should withdraw.

In yesterday's letter Sir Raymond effectively accepted that whatever had been said Mr Brittan had not meant either of these things.

Sir Raymond's letter was last night being interpreted in some quarters as a climb-down, although it reads more like a mutual accommodation.

Certainly British Aerospace was in an extremely exposed position being in open conflict with their sponsoring minister, and with the Prime Minister having accepted Mr Brittan's account of what had taken place. Sir Raymond's position had not been helped by the fact that he was the only British Aerospace representative at the meeting, while there were five people from the Department of Trade and Industry.

It is understood that in drafting the letter there was close consultation between British Aerospace and the ministry, so that it was known to be acceptable.

An essential part of the peace-making process seems to have been an exchange in the Commons at question time on Thursday when Sir Thatcher accepted a suggestion by Mr Michael Marshall, Conservative MP for Arundel, that the dispute was "a case of genuine misunderstanding".

There are two main points in Sir Raymond's letter, which was released yesterday afternoon.

It reads: "If, indeed you said only that it was in the national interest that the present uncertainty over Westland's future be ended as soon as possible and not, as I previously understood you to say, that the continuing

campaign on behalf of the European consortium was against the national interest, I would accept that."

Also Sir Raymond explicitly accepts that Mr Brittan at no time said that "British Aerospace should withdraw from the European consortium", but says that it had never been suggested that Mr Brittan had used those words.

The letter suggests that what Sir Raymond had interpreted as a demand for British Aerospace to withdraw, had only been intended as a suggestion that he personally "should withdraw in the sense of lowering my profile as a spokesman for the consortium".

The letter was being seen last night as an important step in the process by which Mr Brittan has gradually been extricating himself from his difficulties over the meeting.

The controversy over the meeting was made public by Mr Michael Heseltine on the day of his resignation. Last night he refused to comment on Sir Raymond's letter. Mrs Thatcher on the other hand welcomed it.

"Obviously it is good news that the problem is sorted out," she said.

A further strand in the controversy over Westland emerged in a letter to Mrs Thatcher from Mr John Smith, Labour's spokesman on trade and industry. He pointed out that Lord Hanson and GEC, who are on opposing sides in the Westland battle, were involved in take-over bids.

He asked: "What action is to be taken to ensure that the involvement of GEC and Hanson on opposite sides of the Westland battle is kept completely out of account, and seen to be kept out of account, in the consideration of whether either of the take-over bids is referred to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission."



Mr Leon Brittan, launching the book *Protectionism and Industrial Policy in Europe*, commissioned by his department more than three years ago, at Chatham House, headquarters of the Royal Institute of International Affairs, yesterday (Photograph: Graham Lookson)

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Workers still prefer Sikorsky

From Craig Seton, Yeovil

Despite the failure of Westland's board to gain approval for its plans for a link with Sikorsky and Fiat, most workers at Westland's Yeovil plant in Somerset said they were still convinced that the longstanding association with Sikorsky would continue and flourish.

About 7,000 of Westland's 11,000 workers are at Yeovil - it is the town's biggest employer by far - and 5,000 of them work on helicopters. Next Tuesday, details of 460 redundancies at the plant are to be announced, creating new fears for the future to add to the uncertainty and doubts of the past few months.

Mr John Doolan, aged 37, a paintshop worker who has been with the company 16 years, said: "We still want negotiations to go ahead with Sikorsky and I am still sure that will happen. We are all planning our hopes on Sikorsky for our long-term future."

Mr Tom O'Toole, a design engineer and company employee for three years, said: "There has been a good relationship with Sikorsky for many years but the European offer is an unknown quantity."

There is great uncertainty and we are no longer sure there is a future here for everyone."

The workers at Yeovil have long memories. Many of their doubts about the European offer are based on their distrust of the French who, they say, reneged on a deal to take 200 Lynx helicopters in the 1960s, instead taking only 40.

They say that the company has worked closely and successfully with Sikorsky since the first deal in 1946, and there are still men at the plant who were working there then.

Supporters of the European deal are impossible to find. At a recent union meeting, 1,200 workers voted for the Sikorsky arrangement and only one man - regarded as brave but rather foolish - put his hand up for the European offer.

Mr Edwin Hackett, aged 43, a development progress engineer since 1981, said: "People are extremely sad about this blocking move. We have a lot of work to do here, and we cannot really do it until we know who we are working for. There is a great feeling that we have been shanghaied for political and personal reasons. And people do not like that."

Another member of staff said: "We do not want a European deal because we distrust the French. Every time the French have placed work with us they have thrown it back in our face."

The first 287 jobs will go by April, with a further 134 going by April 1987.

Kenwood, manufacturers of household utensils, are cutting 90 jobs at their factory at Havant, Hampshire, and reducing the working week from four days to three because of a lack of orders.

Barclays Bank is to be reported to the Commission for Racial Equality (CRE) and the Advertising Standards Authority because its South African-linked bank group advertised for 150 top computer jobs in South Africa, "a family country" where "your talent is your passport" to a new life.

The advertisement, placed by Barclays National Bank of South Africa in the current issue of *Computer Weekly*, offers salaries of £10,000 to £50,000 to systems and projects managers, who are also offered low-cost mortgages, and cars.

The advertisement shows a British passport issued to "J. B. Citizen", but makes no mention of the difficulties successful black applicants might meet in seeking to settle in white residential areas.

The advertisement is being referred to the CRE as being potentially in breach of Britain's race relations laws, and to the ASA as misleading, by the Anti-Apartheid Movement.

Exchange of letters ends slanging match

The Department of Trade and Industry yesterday published, by agreement with British Aerospace, an exchange of correspondence between Sir Raymond Lygo, chief executive of BAE and Mr Leon Brittan, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry.

Dear Secretary of State, As we have stated publicly, British Aerospace regrets the controversy which has developed over what was said at the meeting held in your office on January 8, 1986, and, of course, I totally share that view. I have not sought this situation, nor at any time has

the company or I sought to question your integrity. I understand that likewise you are not questioning my own integrity, either personally or as the Chief Executive of British Aerospace.

In the House of Commons yesterday, in answer to questions, the Prime Minister did not demur from the view that there must have been a misunderstanding of the marks you made to me at the meeting.

I understand that you have since expressed your assent to that general proposition. I welcome this. If, indeed, you

said only that it was in the national interest that the present uncertainty over Westland's future be ended as soon as possible and not, as I previously understood you to say, that the continuing campaign on behalf of the European consortium was against the national interest, I would accept that."

I also accept that you at no time said that "British Aerospace should withdraw from the European consortium", nor have I ever suggested that you used those words. However, in the course of our discussion of the possible risks to British

Acrospace of the leading role we had recently adopted in support of the European consortium - risks which we mutually recognized - we discussed the possibility of the company reverting to the lower profile it had previously adopted in order to lessen the risks.

I believe it may have been during this part of our conversation that an unfortunate misunderstanding arose and it may well be that you intended to infer that, in view of British Aerospace's wider interests, personally should withdraw in the sense of lowering my profile as spokesman for the consortium.

I notice there are certain other discrepancies in our respective records of the meeting, but these appear relatively minor.

I very much hope the matter can be left on this basis. I have shown this letter to my chairman, Sir Austin Pearce, who fully approves its content.

Yours sincerely, Raymond Lygo

Dear Sir Raymond, Thank you for your letter of today's date. I am most grateful to you for writing. I believe the misunderstanding between us has now been cleared up. Certainly I do not question - and have never sought to question - your integrity, either personally or as chief executive of British Aerospace.

Yours sincerely, Leon Brittan

Leading article, page 9

War gas victim refused pension backdate

By Our Social Services Correspondent

The Department of Health and Social Security is refusing to backdate a war disablement pension for a service man poisoned by mustard gas in the Second World War, despite the fact that on grounds of secrecy he was not told he had been exposed to the gas.

Mr Bernard Stevens, aged 64, from Chadwell St Mary, Essex, was affected by the gas when a United States ammunition ship carrying tons of it blew up after an air raid on Bari harbour in Italy in 1943.

He received treatment for two days and was discharged from the Army as 100 per cent fit after the end of the war. Since then, however, he has become increasingly ill with a lung condition and is going progressively blind, according to Dr Oonagh McDonald, Labour MP for Thurrock.

The possibility that the wartime incident was the cause became apparent only in 1983. The Department of Health and Social Security has granted him a disablement pension, but is refusing to backdate it beyond the date of his claim.

Fowler Bill offers chance to pull out of Serps

By Nicholas Timmins, Social Services Correspondent

Incentives to individuals to pull out of the state earnings-related pensions scheme (Serps) and set up their own personal pensions are proposed in the social security Bill published yesterday.

The bill sets out changes to Serps which will cut the benefits it pays out and its cost to the taxpayer in the year 2033 by almost a half, from £25.5 billion to just over £13 billion.

At the same time banks, building societies and unit trusts are to be allowed to run pension schemes based on money purchase, rather than on employees' final salaries.

The bill also provides for sweeping changes in social security which will end the present supplementary benefit scheme, creating a new system of income support.

Extra help with single items such as furniture and clothing will go, to be replaced by a social fund which will make loans instead of grants, to be given on a discretionary basis.

A new family credit will help those in low-paid work and housing benefit is to be simplified, with an end to the

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Kidnappers kept their distance as trail crossed continents

Reports by Stewart Tendler, Crime Reporter

Britain's most complex kidnap case began innocently enough 12 days ago as Muhammad Sadiq al-Tajir, younger brother of the United Arab Emirates, walked home through Knightsbridge from his travel agency opposite Harrods. A group of Arabs, posing as businessmen, approached him near his flat at South Lodge to discuss a "property deal". Before he knew what had happened the man, aged 44, had been bundled into a car and hit over the head.

When he regained consciousness he was captive in a south London house and the first manoeuvres were under way in a skilfully researched abduction. The kidnappers were careful to distance themselves from the negotiations and the cash.

Mr al-Tajir suspected at one

stage that the gang might have intended to seize his brother, worth up to £2 billion, and made a mistake in seizing him. Mistake or not - if they had seized Muhammad Mahdi al-Tajir, the ambassador, they would have had difficulty in obtaining any money - their plans worked well.

Negotiations were conducted by an intermediary who made the first approach from the United States and then moved across Europe before taking delivery of the money in Beirut, where the chances of police interference were minimal.

The negotiator, called Mr X, by the police, claimed that he could reach the gang holding the victim only once every 24 hours. If true, that suggests contact was made via a London call box which Mr X had to ring.

The money was made out in a banker's draft rather than in cash. The gang may not have trusted the negotiator to accept cash on their behalf and let discussions run until they could make sure the draft was used in the Middle East, where they would be present and safe.

Even when the money was paid over the gang took no chances, and simply ditched their victim, giving themselves time to get out of Britain.

Last night Mr X was thought to be still in Beirut. Scotland Yard's anti-terrorist branch know his true identity and are likely to circulate descriptions across Europe and the United States.

They believe that Mr X may have been a genuine intermediary, and that he can provide a wealth of detail on a kidnapping which could yet prove to have political overtones. A Middle Eastern terrorist or political organization may be \$3 million richer after outdistancing Scotland Yard.

Scotland Yard acknowledged yesterday that they had been dealing with an unusual and complicated abduction which proved to be the first in recent years when they had not stepped in to make arrests.

As with other cases they were called in at an early stage. The Yard was informed when the first telephone call to Mr Muhammad Mahdi al-Tajir was made, the day after his brother vanished.

The first call from Mr X, made from the United States, came at about 9.30am on January 7. The caller contacted the UAE embassy and was given the ambassador's private number.



Mr Muhammad Sadiq al-Tajir, after his release yesterday, and the south London house where he was freed.



Mr Muhammad Mahdi al-Tajir, and the room where his brother was held (Photograph: The London Standard).

Porter who rose to build £2bn fortune

The gang which kidnapped Mr Muhammad Sadiq al-Tajir chose a victim whose brother has claimed to be the richest man in the world.

Mr al-Tajir's brother Mahdi is not only the Ambassador in London and Paris of the United Arab Emirates but also is reputedly worth £2 billion.

The kidnappers' initial demand for a ransom of £50 million might seem small beer to a man who owns a string of mansions and castles full of art treasures. Mr Muhammad al-Tajir, aged 44, is himself reasonably well-to-do. A single man, he has lived in London for 14 years, running a travel agency and keeping a home at South Lodge, Knightsbridge.

But the businessman is overshadowed by his elder brother, who has become a key figure in the Gulf, rising from an obscure start as a porter at Bahrain harbour.

He first became ambassador in 1972 after a career which included running the customs in Dubai and negotiating the opening of the state's oil resources to American companies.

He owns three English country houses, an interest in a Scottish castle, homes in Paris and Geneva and part of the Majorca coastline and sections of Houston, Texas.

He has also been the centre of controversy. He was reprimanded by the Marshal of the Diplomatic Corps in 1979 for missing the opening of Parliament without telling anyone. In 1982 he gave up the ambassadorship, apparently to be near the Dubai ruler who was ill, without formal notice of taking leave of the Queen.

The Foreign Office recognized his new letters of appointment after a three-month delay.

Police doubts on abduction

Speaking in Arabic, the caller told the ambassador that the gang he represented wanted £50 million for the return of the ambassador's younger brother. It was to be the first of more than 20 calls, some brief and some lasting up to half an hour, during which negotiations for the life of Sadiq al-Tajir went on.

As the calls continued, with Mr X saying where he was calling from, Scotland Yard detectives were listening and monitoring what was happening. Several Special Branch officers have been taught Arabic in the last couple of years.

Proof that the missing man was alive came the day after the first call with a letter written in Arabic written by the missing man in which he begged his brother to help him.

He told him: "I am kidnapped, my life is in danger. Please do not contact any authorities or Western officials or any others. Please do the impossible to release me."

The letter had been posted the night before in London and Scotland believed that the missing man was still somewhere in the capital. There were

also doubts about how genuine the kidnappers would prove to be. That question made over the abduction apparently led police not to begin imposing a news blackout, which involves keeping journalists secretly briefed, until four days had elapsed. During that period they listened to the calls and tried to judge how genuine they were.

Scotland Yard, in common with many other police forces, has always maintained a policy that money should not be paid over to kidnappers, but the ambassador decided after consulting his family that he would pay.

After five days the demand had been whittled down to \$3 million but the kidnappers were nervous. Early on Friday, January 10 Mr X told the ambassador he wanted fresh

assurances that the authorities had not been informed.

The ambassador gave the assurance. He had to repeat it when an Arab newspaper that weekend carried some details of the kidnap, but the gang were satisfied.

Late on January 10 a member of the al-Tajir family flew to Europe to hand over the draft. The brief meeting, thought to have been in either Geneva or Zurich, was monitored by police and from that point on Mr X was under surveillance as the talks continued.

Meanwhile the man who was the subject of the negotiations was being kept chained to a bed in a room of a rented house in Harpenden Road, West Norwood. He was left unwashed and undressed in a

track suit. His captors were hooded.

At first he refused to eat or drink and lay for much of the day with his eyes covered by a black satin mask. At times he was apparently given drugs to keep him docile.

Last Sunday his mask was removed and he was made to pose against a copy of that day's *Sunday Express*. One of the gang of four who were keeping guard on him took a picture with a Polaroid camera.

After dark that evening the picture and a fresh letter from the victim were left at a "drop" behind a park bench in the underground pedestrian area of Marble Arch. The gang also posted a second letter from Mr al-Tajir near by.

Mr X had the bank draft but it could not be cashed without

the agreement of the ambassador: no bank would be happy to pay out so much money without prior arrangement.

The next stage in the negotiations was the arrangement for banking the draft. The ambassador wanted proof however that his brother was alive.

The photograph was intended to provide that proof. On Sunday evening, after another telephone call from Mr X, a member of the UAE embassy staff went to the bench, watched by members of the Yard's C11 surveillance branch, and found the package.

Mr X had left Switzerland and travelled to Rome over the weekend, still shadowed by police. The negotiations continued about the clearance of the draft and Mr X made it

clear he would be going to Beirut.

To keep tight pressure on the ambassador there were further letters from his brother begging for help. A second Polaroid picture was enclosed with one letter showing the victim's head, still with the newspaper as a backdrop, at a fresh angle to show that he was alive when the picture was taken.

From Beirut Mr X continued to talk to the ambassador in London. On Wednesday the negotiator tried to cash the draft without success. New arrangements were made and the ambassador cleared payment.

Late on Thursday night the ambassador received his last call from Mr X. He announced that he had handed over the money to the gang and Mr al-Tajir would be released soon.



Assistant Commissioner John Dellow of Scotland Yard yesterday with the mask Mr al-Tajir wore (Photograph: Dod Miller).

Coma boy's parents 'not fully informed'

By Ronald Faux

The death of a boy aged seven in Glasgow after an operation at a private hospital to remove a blemish from his lip might have been avoided, Sheriff Brian Kearney said in a reserved report yesterday.

His finding came after a fatal accident inquiry at Glasgow Sheriff Court on James McAlpine, of Milngavie, who died 20 hours after the operation at Ross Hall Hospital last February.

The boy was taken for emergency treatment to the Royal Hospital for Sick Children at York Hill, Glasgow, where he died from brain damage. The sheriff said the death might have been avoided if the parents had been more fully informed about the hazards of a comparatively rare operating technique.

That involved injecting a clotting material into an artery to block the supply of blood to the blemish, which would eventually disappear. In the boy's case some of the clotting material entered an artery leading to the brain. He lapsed into a coma before dying of brain damage.

The sheriff said that Mr Martyn Webster, consultant plastic surgeon, had failed to tell the boy's parents that he had a £27,000 shareholding in Ross Hall Hospital. He had also failed to tell the parents that a specialist, Dr Evelyn Teasdale, had refused to perform the operation at Ross Hall but had been willing to carry out the operation at the Southern General Hospital in Glasgow, where she felt there were better back-up facilities.

The sheriff said the day after the operation the boy's condition rapidly worsened. He showed symptoms of disorientation and paralysis on the left side of his body.

The sheriff said that nursing staff at Ross Hall might have had difficulty in recognizing the "neurological phenomenon" the boy was experiencing because of the general effects of his earlier anaesthetic.

The sheriff said that where a doctor had a financial interest in an organization where he proposed to refer a patient, he should always disclose that interest before making the referral.

Mr James McAlpine, aged 33,

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Mr James McAlpine, aged 33,

a salesman and father of the boy, said yesterday his son would be alive today and would have been taken to hospital if he and his wife had been told by Mr Webster of the possible hazards of the operation.

They intended to sue a party or parties involved, not on the basis of money but to get justice and to ensure that the public were aware of what was involved if anyone was considering having such an operation performed on their child.

Ross Hall Hospital said that Mr Webster had made an error of judgement by not telling the parents of a financial interest in the hospital, but any allegations that he was motivated by any other interest than that of his patient had not been found acceptable to the sheriff.

Drugs chief sought aid from prince, jury told

The ringleader of a cocaine-smuggling network asked an Arab prince, who financed the network, for money to flee Britain where he feared arrest, a court was told yesterday.

Gary Savory, aged 34, of Riders Terrace, St John's Wood, north London, visited the flat in Knightsbridge of Prince Masour bin Saud Aziz, a nephew of King Fahd of Saudi Arabia, in January last year demanding £20,000: his share of a £250,000 cocaine deal, Knightsbridge Crown Court was told.

Mr Michael Worsley, QC, for the prosecution, said that Mr Savory demanded to see the Prince, who was not there.

Savory said the prince owed him the £20,000 for one particular cocaine deal and he needed the money to get out of the country," he said.

"He said two members of the gang were in prison and the

police were after him. He said the police wanted him because he was the main man."

Mr Worsley added that the £20,000 was part of a £250,000 deal and that Mr Savory left looking "very disturbed".

He alleged that on hearing of the visit, the Prince said he could not understand what Savory wanted because he owed him only about two thousand.

The court heard that packets of cocaine were smuggled into Britain from Amsterdam via Geneva. The packets were sent by air to London, where they were taken to Savory's flat in St John's Wood. The court heard that Savory was in possession of the cocaine on April 11 last year.

The trial continues on Monday.

Bran and chips struggle for the nation's palate

By Robin Young

More than half Britain's mothers have modified their families' diet because of health concerns, and nearly a fifth are now "very careful" about keeping to a strict eating and fitness regime, according to a survey prepared by a big advertising agency.

A less healthy finding reported by the agency, D'Arcy Masius Benton & Bowles, is that the rest of the country's housewives show pronounced resistance to dietary change.

The study analysed data collected from 6,000 housewives and shows that concern about healthy eating is not confined to the professional and managerial classes, or to the South-east. It has also taken hold among the skilled manual classes and in northern areas, although not Scotland.

The researchers claim to have identified six groups of women by their attitudes to healthy eating.

"Superfits": About 17 per cent of housewives who jog, do aerobics or play squash and are committed to the idea of "proper meals" and "balanced diet", that means meat, fruit, fruit juices, salads, fruit, wholemeal bread, white meat rather than red and often fish, pasta, cheese and pulses instead of meat. They seldom serve puddings but drink a lot of wine.

"Younger Concerned": A similar number who are not quite as

zealous; they want healthier diets but are obstructed by their children's craving for chips, hamburgers and "fast" foods.

"Older Concerned": An equal number again of over 45s who are motivated by the thought of living longer.

"Older Apathetics": About 14 per cent who believe strongly in "proper meals" but interpret that as meat and two veg and they still value milk, eggs and butter.

"Younger Apathetics": Also 17 per cent, who with exotic and foreign rather than health foods; they may restrict their children's sugar intake but if they diet themselves it is for cosmetic reasons.

"Grandies": about 18 per cent who are past retirement age and living on low incomes: healthy eating is low in their priorities.

The report says that indulgence foods such as confectionery and convenience foods such as hamburgers are firmly established in the nation's diet.

Among the health-conscious the products most under threat are dairy products, salt, meat, sugar, and products with preservatives or additives.

There are marketing opportunities, it is suggested, for low-salt and no-sugar products, low-fat meat products, and for junk foods with more natural and less chemical content.

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Law Society campaign to eliminate race bias among solicitors

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

The Law Society is to conduct an ethnic monitoring scheme to eliminate racial discrimination within the legal profession, the society announced yesterday.

All would-be solicitors are to be asked to declare their ethnic origin when applying to be trainee solicitors or for their practising certificates under the scheme, to be carried out in co-operation with the Commission for Racial Equality.

The aim will be to examine the effects of selection and personnel practices to see if candidates from any racial

group are disproportionately excluded from jobs. Since 1974, candidates of any nationality have been able to qualify as solicitors, but there are no figures how many black solicitors there are in the profession.

A report by the society's race relations sub-committee says that the level of discrimination in society generally makes it "most unlikely that the solicitors' profession is free of discrimination."

One cause of a solicitor's firm discriminating reached the Court of Appeal in 1982: it would be "wholly unsafe to

conclude that this was an isolated case", the report says.

A survey by the Bar in 1948 showed that the number of black and brown barristers practising in the profession was 4.5 per cent, roughly equivalent to the proportion of black people in the country.

"But only 48 out of 320 sets of chambers contained a black or brown barrister, and almost half are in 14 sets of chambers", it concluded.

There were no black barristers in such fields of law as commerce, tax, planning or patents and they were almost wholly concentrated in criminal law, family law, social security and immigration.

Candidates from overseas feel they suffer from a range of difficulties. They do not make the progress during training that they should, and they have greater difficulty obtaining articles, the report says. Once qualified as solicitors, they have greater difficulty in obtaining a post in a firm.

The report says the solicitors' profession must act to ensure that such candidates are not discriminated against; otherwise the profession might split into white and non-white firms.

The scheme which will also be assisted by an independent charity called Minority Access to the Legal Profession Project, based at the South Bank Polytechnic, will be launched in the autumn. Declarations of ethnic origin will be voluntary but it is thought that candidates from minority groups will be those most happy to comply.

Getty centre buys art historian's library

By Our Sale Room Correspondent

The Getty Centre for the History of Art in Los Angeles has bought the working library of Sir Ellis Waterhouse, the British art historian, who died last year. The price is believed to be about \$200,000.

Sir Ellis was the leading authority on eighteenth-century British painting, having published books on Reynolds and Gainsborough. His library is also particularly well supplied with books on the baroque period.

The Getty centre hopes to make its art library the most comprehensive in the world; the number of books it owns has increased from 40,000 to 300,000 over the past three years.

The Waterhouse library joins those of several other distinguished scholars, among them Nicolaus Pevsner, the leading authority on British domestic architecture, Douglas Cooper, the friend of Picasso and historian of Cubism, and Ulrich Middeldorf, the expert on Italian art.

There has been anxiety in British heritage circles that important working papers of Sir Ellis's were going to the Getty but that is denied by Mr Nicholas Olsberg, the Getty archivist. "I do not think he was the kind of scholar who kept papers and unpublished research material", he says.

During his lifetime Sir Ellis had, however, given "a few small unpublished notebooks" to the Getty's provenance index, a long-term project for a computerized index of collectors and what they owned.



President Marcos of the Philippines, who has a bandaged hand and is said to be suffering from a debilitating illness, being carried to a stage for an election campaign speech in Dagupan City.

Marcos accused of owning US property valued at £170m

From Michael Binyon, Washington

President Marcos of the Philippines and his wife Imelda own at least \$250 million (£170 million) worth of property in the United States, a Congressional sub-committee has alleged, despite their repeated denials that they do not have any real estate holdings in this country.

"I think that Mr and Mrs Marcos are now in the world class of corrupt national leaders," Representative Stephen Solarz, chairman of the House

foreign affairs sub-committee on Asian and Pacific affairs, said on television. "I personally have absolutely no doubt whatsoever that the President and first lady of the Philippines have invested hundreds of millions of dollars in real estate in New York City and, to some extent, elsewhere throughout the country."

A panel of sub-committee investigators found that Mr Rolando Gapud, a Manila banker said to handle President

Marcos, personal finances, played a key role in acquiring the property. It issued a subpoena demanding his testimony, but was unable to serve it as he was believed to be in the Philippines.

The sub-committee is to hold two public hearings next week on five New York properties, calling up to eight witnesses. Altogether, 20 subpoenas have been issued in connection with the investigations which began last year.

Manila diplomat quits to work for Aquino

From Paul Routledge, Manila

President Marcos yesterday suffered another embarrassing political defection from the ruling family when a ranking diplomat quit his post in Brussels to work for the opposition.

Norberto Romualdez, aged 46, nephew of the first lady Mrs Imelda Romualdez Marcos, said: "Now that Cory Aquino is our candidate, I have decided to join the millions of Filipinos who have decided to support her."

He made his announcement at a press conference hosted by Mr Aquino's brother-in-law of the opposition contender to unseat President Marcos in the February 7 presidential election.

Mr Romualdez, commercial councillor of the Philippine Embassy in representative in Europe, is the second such family defection. Mrs Leticia Shantani, a cousin of the President, also resigned a diplomatic post at the UN to

campaign for the Aquino - Laurel ticket.

There have been other defections from the ruling KBL (New Society) party to the UNIDO opposition camp, ranging from provisional governors and a former vice-president of the republic down to minor officials.

The opposition has made much of the KBL stalwarts "leaving the sinking ship" though crossing the floor is a long and dishonourable Filipino tradition and President Marcos (who himself abandoned the Liberals for the Nationalist Party when first elected to the presidency in 1965) dismisses the party-switching as politically irrelevant.

Mr Romualdez, however, insisted that the writing is now on the wall for the President, particularly in the supposedly "solid south" of Samar and Leyte, home province of his aunt the first lady.

Sri Lanka troops killed by landmine

Colombo - Nine Tamil separatist guerrillas and three soldiers were killed yesterday in the northern and eastern provinces of Sri Lanka, security sources said. Three soldiers were killed and three others injured in a landmine explosion at Dehiwala, in the eastern province (Vijaya Vapa watawa).

The Sri Lanka's declaration of a security zone within a radius of 1,000 metres of military bases in the north has created problems in Jaffna town where the railway station, main bus depot, general hospital, courts, library, schools, banks and market all come within the zone.

Troops are allowed to use mortars within the zone to defend themselves, and public attendance at most of the places in the zone has dropped considerably.

Free Shagari say law panel

Lagos (Reuters) - A special judicial panel has recommended the release from detention of the former Nigerian President, Shehu Shagari, and his deputy, Alex Ekwueme.

The two men have been held without charges since General Muhammad Buhari overthrew their government two years ago.

Copters collide

Markedwitz, West Germany (AP) - Two US military helicopters collided in mid-air over northern Bavaria during preparations for NATO's winter manoeuvres, killing one soldier and injuring four others on board.

Fiery farmers

Perpignan (Reuters) - About 100 French farmers set off five wagonloads of lettuce and tomatoes in protest at falling vegetable prices.

Hotel death

Geneva (AFP) - A young Austrian who refused to pay his 400 franc hotel bill was shot dead when he produced a weapon, later found to be a non-lethal alarm pistol, in a scuffle with police.

Whale tragedy

Christchurch, New Zealand (AP) - A school of 270 pilot whales died or were shot after a mass beaching in the remote Chatham Islands, 435 miles east of New Zealand.

49 killed in bus

Bombay (AP) - A crowded passenger bus fell into a ditch while making a sharp turn, killing 49 people and injuring seven others.

Marlin catch

Wellington (Reuters) - Big game fisherman Bill Boniface claimed a world record after catching a 49lb striped marlin off New Zealand's far north coast. He had been trying for a striped marlin for 15 years.

Pay demand

Kuala Lumpur (Reuters) - A Malaysian fisherman, aged 67, says he is claiming 3,000 ringgit (about \$900) from Japan for losses suffered on the Death Railway in Thailand in the Second World War.

Chad amnesty

Abidjan, Ivory Coast (AP) - The Government of Chad will release all political prisoners today, Chad radio announced, but no figure was given.

Hanoi 'not holding PoWs'

HANOI (AP) - Vietnam told a US Congressional delegation yesterday it hoped to turn over "many more" remains next month of Americans still missing from the Vietnam War.

The Deputy Foreign Minister, Mr Hoang Bich Son, also repeatedly assured two senators and two congressmen that there were absolutely no living Americans under Vietnamese control.

The delegation spent more than three hours with Mr Son yesterday on what its leader,

Senator Frank Murkowski, called a humanitarian mission seeking more answers to the mystery of America's servicemen missing in action.

After the session with Mr Son, Mr Murkowski said that the Vietnamese appeared firmly committed to resolving the issue in the two-year timetable they had proposed earlier this month.

Mr Murkowski said Mr Son had emphasized more than a dozen times that Vietnam was not holding any live Americans.

Proposals to end legal demarcations published

Radical proposals for restructuring the legal profession with a view to ending restrictive practices between solicitors and barristers are to go out to the profession and the public as a consultation paper, the Law Society announced yesterday.

The society's council has approved publication of the draft proposals which will so sent to some 50,000 solicitors as well as 300 outside bodies and individuals including government representatives, the Bar and consumer groups.

Mr Andrew Lockley, secretary of the society's litigation committee, which drew up the paper, said yesterday: "We want to see what the groundswell of opinion is."

"There has been a lot of

pressure from some local law societies to look ahead to the future of the profession. They look at the way the conveyancing debate was handled and ask that this should not happen again."

But he added that the legal profession was slow to change. The consultation paper, on which comments are invited until June 30, lays out proposals for the most fundamental changes to the legal profession this century.

The main points include a common system of education and training for all lawyers and rights of audience for all lawyers in all courts, restricted only by experience. Barristers in turn would have direct access to clients, which at present is the monopoly of solicitors.

Christie's sued over Fabergé gold egg

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

Mr Eskander Aryeh, a real estate millionaire, of Great Neck, Long Island, United States, has filed a \$37 million (£25 million) suit against Christie's in New York. The dispute centres on a Fabergé gold, enamel and diamond Easter egg.

If the egg was made for the Russian imperial family, as stated in Christie's catalogue for the April 1977 sale at which Mr Aryeh bought the egg, it is

worth about \$1.5 million. If it was not, it might be worth some \$50,000.

Mr Aryeh consigned the egg to Christie's for sale last autumn. It was to be included in their auction of October 16 and was accorded two pages of cataloguing and three colour plates. It was said to be an imperial egg commissioned by Nicholas II in 1913.

The egg was withdrawn from the auction after representations from two expert dealers, Mr Kenneth Snowman of Warsaw in London and Mr

Peter Schaffer of A La Vieille Russie in New York. They took the view that the egg was Fabergé but not imperial.

Mr Snowman said yesterday that in his view it had been "sophisticated" miniature paintings and imperial ciphers had been added later.

"Of course, it is perfectly possible that Fabergé took a stock egg off the shelves and himself added the 'sophistications', Mr Snowman added. Mr Aryeh bid \$250,000 for the egg at the 1977 Christie's auction in Geneva. He began

to have doubts about its authenticity when he inspected it after the sale and refused to pay for it.

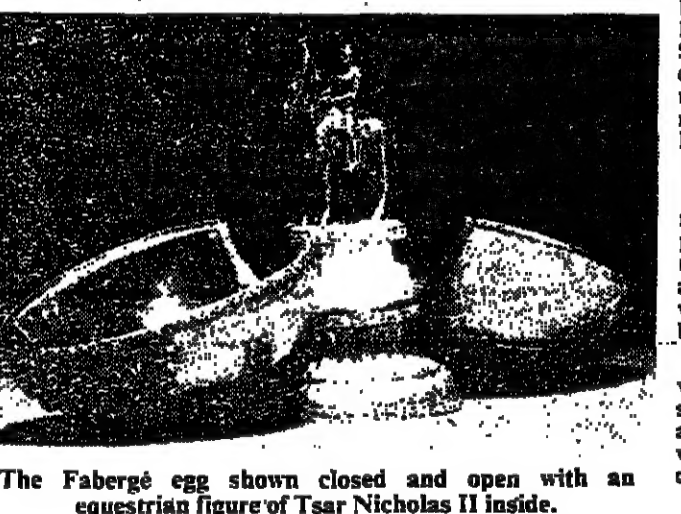
After Christie's had sued him for the purchase price, he sought certification of its authenticity from them. They produced a letter from Mr Snowman, dated December 15 1977, on the basis of which Mr Aryeh paid for the egg.

Mr Snowman said yesterday that he had included the egg in a book published in 1953, referred to in the letter on the basis of information sent to him by an expert in the United States but without seeing the egg. He has now changed his mind about the egg and it is not included in the book on Fabergé which he published in 1979.

Mr Aryeh is claiming \$10 million for damages to his professional reputation, \$20 million in punitive damages and \$7 million for what he would have gained had the egg been authentic.

Christie's said that they were very displeased with the statement made by Mr Aryeh, and that they were conferring with counsel about legal remedies.

Sale room, page 10



The Fabergé egg shown closed and open with an equestrian figure of Tsar Nicholas II inside.

PARLIAMENT JANUARY 17 1986

Backbench Bills

Coordinating services for the disabled

COMMONS

A Labour MP's Bill to improve the effectiveness and coordination of services for mentally and physically handicapped and mentally ill people had its first reading in the Commons yesterday.

The Disabled Persons (Services, Consultation and Representation) Bill, moved by Mr Thomas Clarke (Monklands, West, Lab) was later read a second time. He explained that the Bill would give disabled people a right to have a full say in decisions concerning them.

He said the Bill further recognized that the disabled were uniquely qualified to contribute to determining their needs and that they represented an untapped resource for society having great potential, not simply for individual achievement, but for the enrichment of the whole of society.

Mr John Hanman (Exeter, C), a sponsor of the Bill, said it would streamline much of the bureaucracy in assessing the needs of disabled people. It would help to ensure that resources were directed to where they were needed and at the proper time. It would encourage forward planning of services.

Mr Alfred Morris, Opposition spokesman on the disabled, said he pledged the Opposition's full support for the aims of the Bill. The single most important aim of

the Bill was to give disabled people a much bigger say in the making of decisions that crucially affected their own lives. The minister should give full support for its provisions and strengthen the Bill. The disabled insisted with justification they had been pushed to the back of the longest queues in Britain, for jobs and homes, and of being the victims of some of this Government's unkindest cuts of all. Failure to provide adequate community care involved higher costs for the community in the long run. The early intervention this Bill proposed would, in the view of many experts, actually save resources.

I most warmly congratulate (he said) *The Times* newspaper and, in particular, Marjorie Wallace, for her superb series of articles on schizophrenia, for which she richly deserves a major journalistic award.

In a powerful leading article on December 19, *The Times* put forward some important questions to the Government which deserve the minister's attention. I ask him to respond to that leader and to the eloquent message of the articles by Marjorie Wallace. I hope also that he will acknowledge the relevance of this Bill to many of the issues that were raised.

In its leading article of December 19 *The Times* said: "The policy of making care in the community available is the right one. It is the execution which is proving weak."

It sought a closing of the gap, as this Bill did, between precept and practice and - under the very apt heading "Ease a Tragedy, Stop a Scandal" - it challenged the

Government to recognize both the urgency and compelling importance of ensuring that people with schizophrenia, like other victims of mental illness, received the right help, in the right place and at the right time.

It was worthy of the attention of everyone in positions of responsibility for the mentally ill.

Mr Barney Hayhoe, Minister for Health, said the general philosophy which inspired the Bill was, by and large, wholly in line with Government thinking on services for disabled people. The general principles the Bill sought to enshrine were ones which, for the most part, the Government would wish to endorse.

Mr Clarke had shown him an early draft of the Bill and had incorporated some of the changes he suggested, but those changes did not go far enough and further substantial changes would be needed before the Bill would become a workable measure which the Government could support.

One objection to the Bill was that it must put pressure on local authorities to concentrate their resources on one kind of client rather than another.

Physically and mentally handicapped people were priority groups for Government policies but every extra pound local authorities spent on them could be a pound less for other groups, like the elderly and frail or children at risk.

Local authorities must have the right to order their own priorities within the broad framework prescribed from the centre. The Bill

would be bound to inhibit them from doing that to some extent.

Many provisions in the Bill were a recipe for inefficiency, bureaucracy, legalism and waste. He was sustained in that view to some extent by briefings received from local authority associations. He would not consider the Bill nor oppose its second reading.

Mr Jack Ashley (Stoke on Trent, South, Lab) said he was deeply disturbed by the minister's speech. If the Bill were enmeshed in committee they would be left with nothing.

They respected the autonomy of local authorities, but could not leave it to them. Provision was at present too patchy. The Bill gave a voice to people who had hitherto been silent.

Mr Peter Thurnham (Bolton North East, C) said the Bill would be cost effective; voluntary care was available, it was not a question of the cost of the Government's efforts of all those involved.

Mr Thomas Cox (Tooting, Lab) said it was appalling to hear the Government approach that if money was involved it could not help.

Mr Andrew Rowe (Mid Kent, C), chairman of the all-party panel on social services, said the present lack of coordination, not only within local authorities but also with other services, led not only to inefficiency in the strict sense, but also to waste of resources.

They should not be afraid of expanding the considerable contribution of volunteers.

The Bill was read a second time.

Marriage without a word being said

The Marriage (Wales) Bill, proposed by Mr Donald Coleman (North, Lab), passed all its stages in the Commons without a word of debate. The Bill brings the Church in Wales, part of the Anglican Church, into line with the Church of England in one respect.

When an incumbent has several parishes, he may not hold services in every church each Sunday, which makes it difficult to have the banns of marriage read, according to law, in the same parish church on three successive Sundays.

The Bill, when passed by the Lords also, will enable a Bishop to authorize banns to be read wherever

the incumbent is holding services. The Cornish Tissue Bill, to permit removal of eyes or parts of eyes from dead bodies for research for therapeutic purposes by other than qualified doctors, subject to certain safeguards, was given an unopposed second reading.

An instruction to the committee which will consider the Bill, that it extend the Bill to the removal of eyes for medical education or research, was also agreed to.

The Law Reform (Parent and Child) (Scotland) Bill to reform the law on consequences of birth out of wedlock in Scotland was read a second time.

Background of those in positions of trust

There should be a statutory obligation for the disclosure of criminal records of people who were seeking positions of trust working with the young and vulnerable adults, Mr Patrick Cormack (South Staffordshire, C) said when moving the second reading of his Criminal Records Bill. However, his Bill was talked out.

Mr Cormack said there was a problem of people with previous criminal convictions who had abused and assaulted the weak, the elderly and especially little children, and had subsequently been able to obtain positions of trust.

A modest measure like this would not become a witch hunt or an excuse for a witch hunt.

Mr Giles Shaw, Minister of State for Home Affairs, said far from being simple, this matter was full of complexity and at the heart of the Government's present anxiety about these legislative proposals.

A review team had been studying the matter and the Government hoped to be in a position to bring in new arrangements in the state sector from April 1 this year.

The arrangements were limited to those appointed to positions with the opportunity of substantial access to children.

Hong Kong anger at UK immigration stance

From David Bonavia, Hong Kong

Public figures and other concerned people in Hong Kong have denounced the House of Commons debate on immigration, calling it unacceptable and unethical.

Miss Lydia Dunn, the senior unofficial member of the Legislative Council, said she and her colleagues were "profoundly disappointed about the British Government's attitude."

He said it had "failed to discharge its moral responsibility" towards Hong Kong people.

The territory is to revert to Chinese sovereignty in 1997. The council, including official members recently called on Britain to grant the right of access to the UK, not necessarily for settlement there, to some 6,000 people of Indian origin and 4,000 members of other ethnic minorities, and former prisoners of war who had fought the Japanese in 1941.

Under proposed changes in Hong Kong citizenship, the new British National (Overseas) passport would not bestow such a right, and could be passed down only to the third generation, leaving great-grand-

children of present British Dependent Territory passport holders stateless.

PEKING: Mr Timothy Renton, Minister of State at the Foreign Office, who arrives in Peking today, is to discuss representative government in Hong Kong with his Chinese counterparts, according to diplomatic sources (Mary Lee writes).

It will be the first visit to Peking by a British foreign minister (and also Mr Renton's first since the signing of the Sino-British declaration of Hong Kong in December 1984).

Mr Renton will find out what the Chinese think about the problem of representative government.

He is expected to hold a three-hour discussion on Monday with Mr Zhou Nan, the Vice-Foreign Minister, who headed the Chinese negotiating team in the Hong Kong talks.

Followed by meetings with the Foreign Minister, Mr Wu Zueqian and Mr Ji Pengfei, the State Councilor in charge of Hong Kong and Macao affairs, who paid an historic visit to Hong Kong in December.

intends to play a more active electioneering role than any other President under the Fifth Republic, though he has given an undertaking not to intervene, as did his predecessors, once the official campaign begins three weeks before the elections on March 16.

The Socialists, who only a few weeks ago were basking themselves for a humiliating defeat at the polls, were given a great boost yesterday by the publication of a poll in the left-wing *Le Matin* newspaper. It indicated that they would get 30 per cent of the vote, nine points more than their vote in the European elections in June 1984, and their highest score for more than three years.

Another poll, due to be published by the centre-right *Le Point* magazine on Monday, confirms the 30 per cent of voting intentions for the Socialists.

For several months, most polls had concurred in showing a seemingly insuperable 20-point gap between voting intentions for the right and the left. In yesterday's *Le Matin* poll, however, that gap is reduced to eight points with 44 per cent of voting intentions attributed to the left, and 52 per cent to the right.

The two main Opposition parties, the Gaullist RPR and the Centre-Right UDF, which are accorded 44 per cent of the vote, would nevertheless still

stand to win an absolute majority of the seats in the new Parliament. The extreme-right National Front, which had hoped to win enough votes to hold the balance of power, is given only 5 per cent, less than half its score in the European elections.

There was now no limit to how high the Socialists could rise in the polls, Mr Fabius said yesterday. Although he did not feel that the Socialists could get the 50 per cent they needed to win a majority of the seats on their own this time round, he nevertheless believed they could form a sufficiently large group in Parliament to be able to form a Government with the help of (unspecified) outsiders.

The two main Opposition parties, the Gaullist RPR and the Centre-Right UDF, which are accorded 44 per cent of the vote, would nevertheless still

Flying Dutchman space shuttle kept in orbit for another day

From Moshin Ali, Washington

Space shuttle Columbia's return to earth was again postponed for another 24 hours yesterday because of rain over the Kennedy Space Centre landing site in Florida.

Ground controllers ordered the shuttle and its frustrated crew of seven, who are now being likened to the Flying Dutchman, to continue orbiting the Earth until early today. The controllers will then decide whether the ageing 100-ton spacecraft can land at the Kennedy Centre or be diverted to Edwards Air Force Base, California. The weather forecast at Cape Canaveral for this morning is poor.

Columbia, which suffered a record seven take-off postponements in one month because of mechanical and weather problems, was first due to land on Thursday, but a low cloud ceiling ruled this out.

The crew, which includes Congressman Bill Nelson, is

taking advantage of the extra days in space to reactivate some of its medical, biological and astronomy experiments.

The astronauts have failed so far to take close-up photographs of Halley's Comet because of trouble with the image intensifier of their special camera. But they successfully launched a \$50 million (\$34.7 million) telecommunications satellite on Sunday, soon after blast-off.

Nasa officials want to maintain the tight schedule of 15 shuttle missions this year, and still hope to launch Columbia again on March 6. Such a mission would match those of two unmanned Soviet and one West European spacecraft studying Halley's Comet.

But if Columbia has to land in California today the take-off may have to be postponed for several days. Six days would be lost in giving the shuttle a piggy-back ride on another plane back to Florida.

Spaceship finds new moons of Uranus

New York (NYT) - The cameras of the Voyager 2 spacecraft have detected six more small moons orbiting Uranus, doubling to 12 the number of satellites known to be around the distant planet, space agency scientists reported.

The discovery raised speculation that Uranus might have as many as 30 moons, more than any of the other planets. Saturn has at least 20. Scientists said they would not be surprised if Voyager 2, in its close encounter with Uranus on Friday, identified at least 18 even smaller satellites embedded in the nine known rings of dark particles circling the planet.

The unmanned spacecraft is speeding in for the first close-up examination of the seventh planet in the solar system. Late last month, the craft detected the first of the additional moons, a 45-mile-wide object between the planet's dark rings of particles and the innermost of the previously known five moons. From January 3 to January 13, the craft's cameras transmitted long-exposure images revealing the six additional moons.

In an announcement of the discovery, the Jet Propulsion Laboratory at Pasadena, California, which is controlling the mission for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, said the six satellites were all smaller

bodies and closer to Uranus than the object found last month. The largest one is estimated to be 30 miles in diameter. Two others are 25 miles wide, and the remaining three are 20 miles wide. The one discovered last month is believed to be 45 miles wide.

Small as they are, these are not the smallest moons in the solar system. The two moons of Mars, Phobos and Deimos, are irregularly shaped objects with mean diameters of 14 miles and 10 miles respectively.

The distance of the moons from the centre of Uranus ranges from 46,700 miles to 38,370 miles. Uranus is 31,800 miles in diameter. The shape and composition of the presumably icy objects may be determined by Voyager's close-up observations.

Mr Ellis Miner, deputy chief scientist for the Voyager project, said the clustering of the small moons in the same region indicated that they might be fragments of a larger satellite that disintegrated.

Before Voyager's explorations, the planet's only known moons, based on ground-based observations, were Miranda, 310 miles wide; Ariel, 825 miles; Umbriel, 690 miles; Titania, 995 miles; and Oberon, 1,010 miles. The newly-discovered moons have yet to receive official names from the International Astronomical Union.

Monster in Soviet lake is just mud

Moscow - A team of experts from the prestigious Soviet Academy of Sciences claims to have scientifically disproved the existence of a mysterious marine beast in the depths of Lake Kol-Kol.

For many years there have been reports from witnesses of sightings of a "dinosaur-like" creature about 20 yards in length and emitting loud trumpeting sounds appearing above the surface.

Reporting from the town of Alma Ata, Tass, has disclosed that an expedition mounted by members of the academy's Institute of Evolutionary Morphology and Ecology of Animals has discovered a natural explanation.

According to the researchers, the deep lake is connected with underground cavities by mud-covered cracks. When the mud is washed away and water rushes down, large whirlpools appear. And if air is sucked in as well, the lake starts "singing".

Dhaka paper leaves blank space

Dhaka - A leading opposition newspaper in Bangladesh kept part of its front page blank yesterday in protest against the existence of a mysterious marine beast in the depths of Lake Kol-Kol.

The Bengali language daily *Banglar Bani* told readers it was unable to publish a report of a rally in the city on Thursday, organized by the Fifteen-Party Alliance, because of the curbs.

The rally criticized General Ershad for "treating illegal the Awami League government formed in 1972 after Bangladesh's secession from Pakistan. On January 12 the president told a public meeting that the league had no right to form a government alone as other political parties also took part in the independence war of 1971.

The league's chief and leader of the Fifteen-Party Alliance, Sheikh Hasina Wazed, called on General Ershad at the rally to apologize publicly and asked the military government to resign.

Police swoop breaks up Polish peace meeting

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw

Polish security police yesterday detained two leading dissidents in a new attempt to block links between the political opposition and a world peace congress being staged in Warsaw.

Mr Jack Kuron and Mr Janusz Onyszkiewicz both advisers to Solidarity were held after a dramatic police raid on Mr Kuron's flat on Thursday evening.

Two Austrian participants in the World Congress of Intellectuals for Peace, about 25 Western journalists, and two dissidents, Miss Barbara Malak and Miss Marta Kucharska, had gathered at the flat to hear the programme of an unofficial Polish peace movement, known as Freedom and Peace.

The group tries to help conscientious objectors, campaigns against military education in schools.

Mr Kuron was to have presented the programme and hand over a protest letter to the

congress from about 150 Polish non-conformist writers and thinkers, but the police detained him earlier in the day.

Officers burst into the flat, seized the two women dissidents, who were later freed and insisted on checking the documents of every journalist and the peace delegates.

A Norwegian intellectual, Miss Eva Norland, upset at being barred from the speakers' list for several days, has circulated a letter declaring that peace had to start with human rights. It criticized the sacking of university professors and the taking of political prisoners in Poland.

Other delegates are trying to make clandestine contact with Solidarity intellectuals. The congress speeches, however, are dominated by anguish over the American Strategic Defence Initiative and praise for the initiatives of Mr Mikhail Gorbachev, the Soviet leader.



Members of a special Malta police squad escorting Omar Muhammad Ali Rezak to court, where he faces charges of murdering an American and an Israeli in the hijacking of an Egypt Air flight last November.

EEC reform package faces more delay

From Richard Owen, Brussels

EEC officials expressed relief yesterday following the reluctant and qualified approval given this week by the European Parliament to the package of reforms agreed at the last EEC summit in Luxembourg.

But the reforms still have to be ratified by national parliaments and officials say it is almost certain that European foreign ministers will be unable to sign the reform package when they meet in Luxembourg in 10

days time. "It looks as if the ceremony will be postponed," one official said with regret.

The vote at Strasbourg late on Thursday means that the Italian Parliament, which had made its own approval of the package conditional on the European Parliament's view, will almost certainly ratify the reforms.

The only country blocking the way is Denmark, where the Government has said it will hold a referendum on the Luxembourg reforms. Denmark

could even leave the EEC if the referendum result is negative.

The Danish position, reflecting rising anti-EEC feeling there, is that the reforms go too far. The Italians argued that they did not go far enough. A view strongly shared by European MPs at Strasbourg.

The reform package maps out the shape of the Community of 12 for the 1990s, with a completed internal market by 1992, majority voting by the Council of Ministers and the

creation of a Europe without frontiers.

But the committee finally recommended a resolution accepting the Luxembourg reforms in order to "exploit the possibilities offered to the utmost limit" with the aim of achieving a "genuine political and economic union".

The resolution was passed by 206 votes to 63 after a powerful plea from Mr Hans van den Broek, the Dutch Foreign Minister and current President of the Council of Ministers.

Algerians back new charter

Chadli outflanks the Muslim extremists

Algiers (Reuters) - Algeria's revised National Charter, the country's ideological platform was approved by a massive majority, 98.37 per cent of voters, in a referendum on Thursday, the Interior Minister, Mr Muhammad Hadj Yala said yesterday.

More than 10 million people - 95.92 per cent of the electorate - voted, and only 180,790 cast negative ballots according to final figures released by Mr Yala.

The original charter, which formally established Algeria as a one-party socialist state, was adopted by 98.5 per cent of voters in 1976 when Colonel Houari Boumedienne was president.

The new charter reinforces President Chadli's pragmatic line against socialist ideologies whom he sees as blocking economic development and ossifying the system, Western diplomats said.

Mr Chadli has also come under pressure within his National Liberation Front for greater formal acknowledgement of the role of the Muslim faith in Algerian society.

The new charter puts more emphasis on Islam as a pivotal force, apparently in an attempt to outflank Muslim fundamentalists, the diplomats say.

Violent opposition to President Chadli's Government has come from a small but apparently well-organized band of extremist fundamentalists.

In a raid last August, they killed one guard in an attack on

a police training college and seized a quantity of arms. Security forces are still hunting the group's leader, who escaped a police ambush two months later. Five policemen died in the shoot-out.

While the extremists have drawn attention to their cause with some of the worst violence since before Algeria's independence in 1962, the focus has been put on other groups through mass trials.

In one of two large trials, 13 members of the Algerian League of Human Rights, which is not officially recognized, faced charges including illegal assembly and distribution of pamphlets. Last month, along with 10 leaders of another unrecognized group - the Committees of the Sons of Martyrs - they were given prison sentences of up to three years.

The diplomats said both organizations were infiltrated by Berber nationalists. In the second trial, 40 so-called "Benbellists" faced charges including infringement of state security, creation of an armed group and illegal possession of firearms.

The accused take their name from Mr Ahmed Ben Bella, first president of Algeria, who appealed from exile in London last month for political pluralism and democracy in Algeria.

Three of the defendants were sentenced to 20 years imprisonment. Others received lesser terms and more than 20 were acquitted.

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45	49	1925	3869	1208	3850	7719	2418	9625	19298	6045
50	54	1875	3759	1177	3750	7618	2365	9375	18796	5888
55	59	1800	3609	1130	3600	7218	2261	9000	18045	5693
60	64	1725	3458	1083	3450	6917	2168	8625	17293	5417
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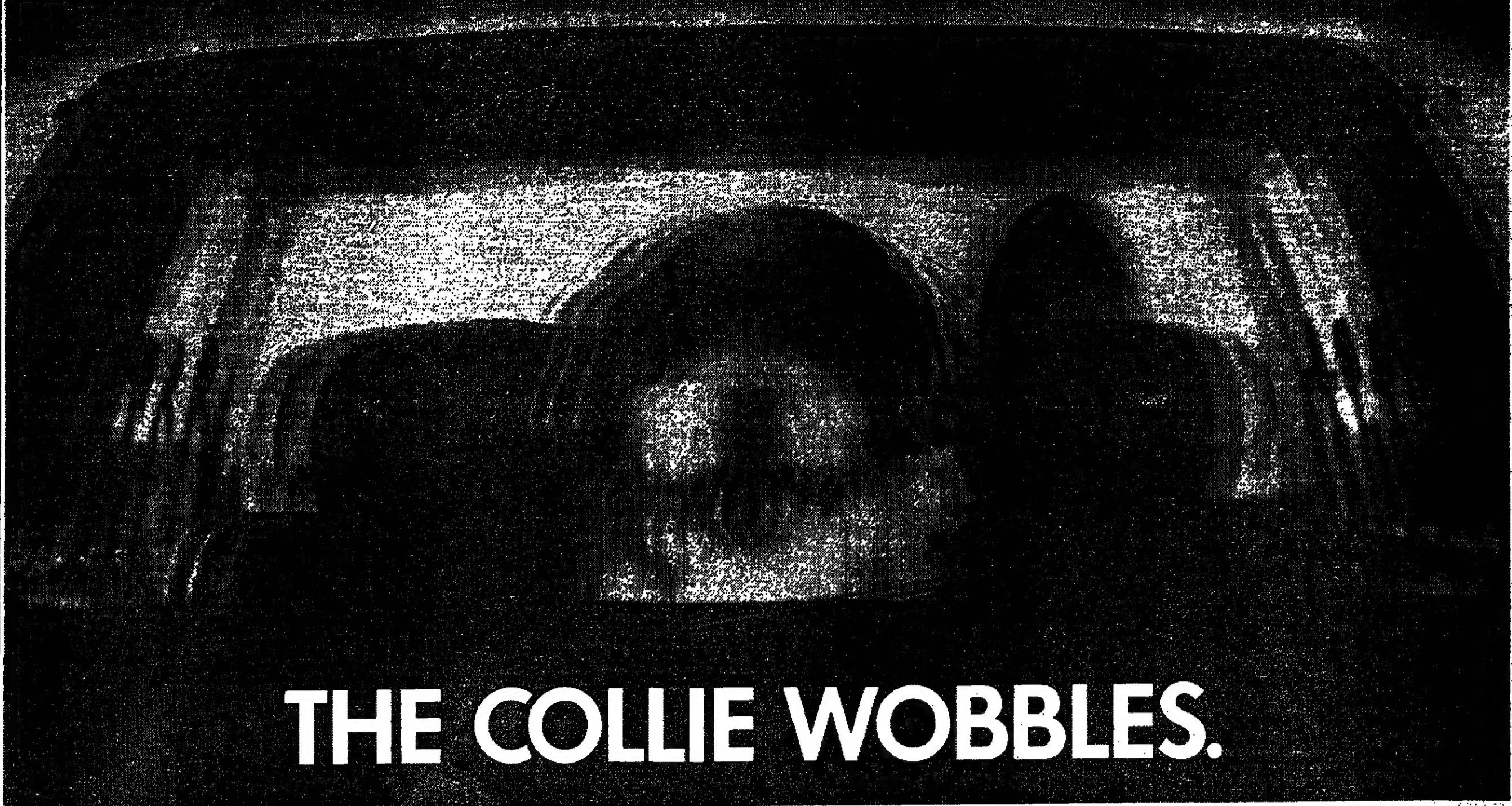
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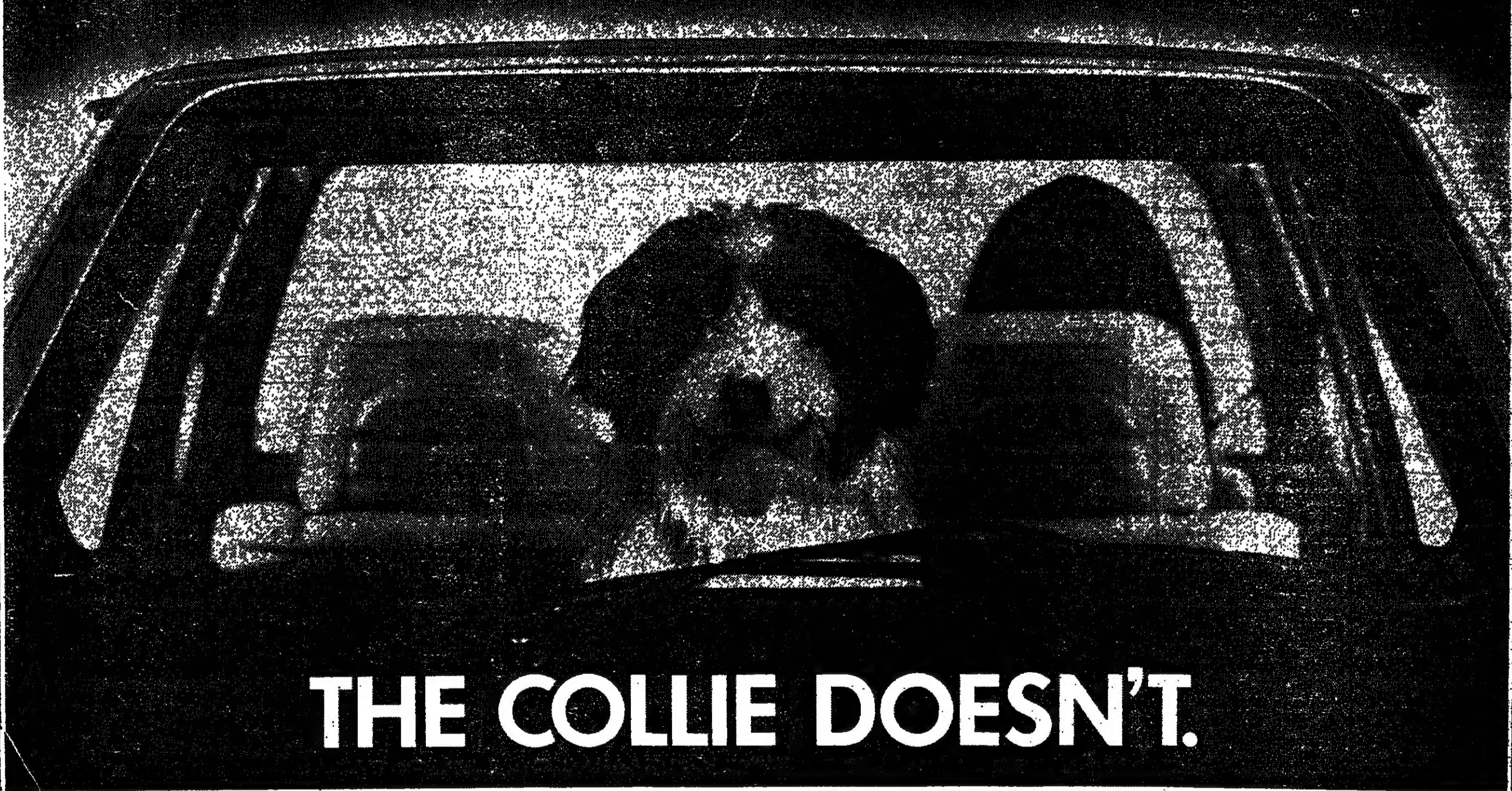
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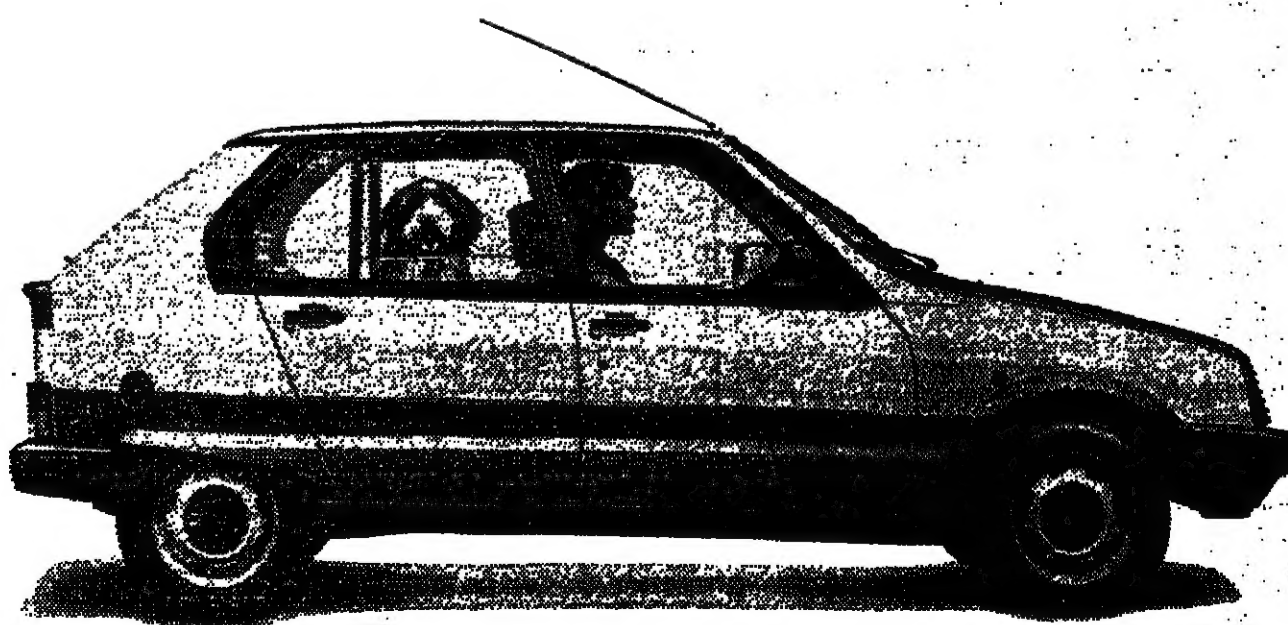


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Thousands flee Kampala in panic as shooting breaks out in suburbs

Kampala (Reuters) — Thousands of Kampala residents fled from their homes yesterday after heavily-armed government troops were seen heading for the city on foot, and gunfire was heard in the distance.

Witnesses said some of the soldiers robbed and harassed villagers near the capital, forcing them to take refuge in Kampala's Roman Catholic and Protestant cathedrals.

It was not clear who was fighting whom, but in a statement the head of state General Tito Okello, expressed "shock at unwarranted simultaneous attacks" the guerrilla NRA (National Resistance Army) mounted early this morning on a number of government positions.

A peace agreement signed by the military government and NRA rebels in Nairobi on

December 17 has had little effect and the guerrillas have refused to co-operate with the Kampala authorities.

The gunfire was heard coming from Buloba, about 10 miles north-west of Kampala. Large numbers of government soldiers also headed into the city on roads connecting the capital with the guerrilla-held south-west, the witnesses said.

The south-west has been cut off from the rest of the country for several months and the NRA says it will not re-open the roads until security improves in Kampala.

Most shops and offices in the capital closed early because of the panic, but residents said the city centre was quiet and calm yesterday evening.

In his statement, General

Okello accused the NRA of violating the peace agreement by attacking government troops.

But the guerrillas hold the Kampala authorities responsible for hundreds of killings since the signing of the peace accord.

In a statement in Nairobi yesterday they accused the Government of continuing to import weapons in violation of the agreement. But they assured Ugandans that "the future is not as bleak as it may seem" and that the country's grave problems could be overcome.

They said the calm that prevailed in the south-west was proof of this, while in Kampala security was a constant worry, with shootings almost every night.

Buoyant South Africa leans on Lesotho

Pretoria demands expulsion of ANC

From Ray Kennedy, Johannesburg

South Africa yesterday told Lesotho it will settle for nothing less than the "expulsion" of the African National Congress from its territory before border relations between the two countries can revert to normal.

Mr. Neil Van Heerden, deputy director-general of Foreign Affairs, said last night after talks between the two governments that South Africa had made it very clear the "pervasive" ANC presence in Lesotho, and the resulting violence in South Africa, was the "root cause" of the border crisis.

Asked if this meant South Africa was seeking a commitment from Lesotho to "eliminate" the ANC from its territory, Mr. Van Heerden said: "Yes, in effect. That is the bottom line. Since New Year's Day South Africa had imposed a severe clamp on traffic and movement across the border. Lesotho is surrounded by South Africa and depends on it almost entirely for essential supplies.

Mr. Van Heerden said both sides in the talks agreed there was an urgent need for relations to return to normal, and to set up a committee to monitor security matters between the two countries.

Gold price rise boosts confidence

From Our Correspondent Johannesburg

Economic confidence rose in South Africa yesterday after the rise in the price of gold, which accounts for more than 60 per cent of its earnings, to an 18-month high.

Tax cuts and export incentives were being forecast when the budget is tabled in March in an effort to lift the country out of the depression, both economic and moral, which it has suffered for two years.

Mr. Kent Durr, Deputy Minister of Finance, described the soaring gold price as like "soft rain after a long drought".

He said in Cape Town that the economy was "lean, trim and hungry" and well placed to take advantage of any upswing. But he cautioned: "We must be careful not to see this as a bonanza. We cannot start living with gay abandon. But the improved gold price is very important and will also be very important for reform."

As the gold price rose so did the value of the rand to more than 43 cents against the US dollar, compared with 34.6 cents shortly after President Botha's "Rubicon" speech last August when he dashed international expectations of immediate and drastic apartheid reforms.

The rand also rose against sterling from four to the pound three weeks ago to 3.26. The reserve bank has announced a cut in discount rate of one percentage point to 12 per cent and commercial banks have said they will reduce their prime rate similarly to 15.5 per cent later this month.

The Government's relief at the turn-about in South Africa's economic fortunes was reflected by Dr Gerhard du Kock, governor of the Reserve Bank, who said the economy had apparently moved into the early stages of an export-led cyclical upswing.

But he cautioned that it was starting from a low base with spending, output, sales, imports and most other economic indicators still at low levels. He also warned that the inflation rate, now at a record 16.9 per cent, was bound to accelerate again before it declined.

The Government has refused visas for a group of American clergymen invited to visit South Africa by Dr Beyers Naude, secretary general of the South African Council of Churches.

A man was killed by a mob which petrol-bombed the home of a former black councillor in Pearson, a remote sheep-farming town, in the Eastern Cape Province. Police said yesterday they arrested 15 people after using shotguns and tear gas to disperse the mob.

Royal appeal

Brussels (Reuters) — King Baudouin of Belgium was reported to have appealed personally to Zaire. President Mobutu to pardon a Flemish Socialist political activist, Ronald van den Bogaert, for 10 years in Kinshasa for alleged subversion.



Druze militiamen of Lebanon's Progressive Socialist Party making victory signs as they cross the Chouf mountains to join Syrian-backed militias fighting forces loyal to President Gemayel

Madrid fear over link with Israel

From Richard Wigg, Madrid

Spain is to establish full diplomatic relations with Israel. Announcing this yesterday, the government took care to emphasize its "traditional policy of friendship and solidarity with the Arab world".

A statement, evidently designed to protect Spanish interests from possible Arab reaction, declared that the Palestinian people's right to self-determination "must be respected and guaranteed" and that Spain would not recognize any territory occupied since the Six-Day War of 1967.

Señor Felipe González, the Prime Minister, has thus kept a promise given to a fellow member of the Socialist International, Mr. Shimon Peres, his Israeli counterpart. They are to meet tomorrow in The Hague to map out relations.

Diplomatic notes were exchanged yesterday by Spanish and Israeli foreign ministry officials in The Hague. They cover the opening of embassies in Tel Aviv and Madrid, and make clear that the status of Spain's existing consulate in the part of Jerusalem occupied since 1967 will not be changed.

Spain was braced yesterday for possible reprisal attacks by

radical Arab terrorist groups. Armed police and special sharp-shooter units were on duty at Madrid international airport, and at Spanish embassies throughout the Middle East, North Africa, and in some European capitals.

The present tension in the Middle East has heightened Spanish fears that groups, possibly backed by Colonel Gaddafi, the Libyan leader, could make attacks, though it is hoped President Assad of Syria will be a moderating influence.

Señor Francisco Fernandez Ordóñez, Spain's Foreign Minister, said: "We sincerely believe Spain can help peace in the Middle East by being represented in both places," referring to the Arab capitals and Tel Aviv.

But his remarks were quickly challenged by the Palestine Liberation Organization representatives in Madrid. Recognition would not facilitate peace, he said, but only reinforce aggressive Israeli policies.

The Foreign Minister refused yesterday to link recognition with the widely-anticipated upgrading of the PLO office here.

Shamir hails a new era

From Ian Murray, Jerusalem

Israel sees diplomatic recognition by Spain as putting an end to a glaring anomaly which has prevented normal relations with a country having the strongest historical ties with the Jewish people.

Since the death of General Franco, Israel has worked behind the scenes to start the relationship.

Israel's aid on the Palestine Liberation Organization headquarters in Tunisia last October put a temporary end to discussions and a meeting between the two Prime Ministers.

Rebels hit Nicaragua helicopters

Managua (AFP) — Two Nicaraguan Air Force helicopters were hit by rebel fire from Costa Rican territory on Thursday, the Foreign Ministry said.

The Soviet-made Mi8 helicopters, patrolling near Nicaragua's southern frontier, were damaged but landed safely, a spokeswoman said. A pilot and co-pilot were taken to hospital.

Recent press reports have told of a concentration of rebel forces along the southern border strip, from which the leftist government last year drove out rebel troops of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance (Arde).

Last November, US-backed guerrillas in the north used a SAM7 missile to shoot down an Mi8 helicopter.

American Immigration Service looking for subversives to ban under the notorious McCarran-Walter Act.

The law was part of the background to the great row of the week, The SRA affair. Some of the writers were furious that the Secretary of State was hauled in to the opening ceremony, partly because he heads the Government department that applies the banning law.

Many writers became so fed up with the row that they banned mention of the Secretary of State's name. Hence SRA.

There was a lot of lovely publicity and, apart from rowing, talking and drinking, the world's fictionists elected the popular Englishman, Francis King, as their international president.

Lebanon battles flare up again

Beirut (Reuters) — Fighting flared between pro-Syrian and right-wing forces as the Christian leaders tried to limit Damascus caused by the overthrow of Syria's main Christian ally in Lebanon.

Witnesses said shells crashed into Christian villages near President Gemayel's home town 12 miles from Beirut and also hit the Christian eastern district of the capital.

Heavy artillery exchanges between Druze and Lebanese Army gunners also erupted around President Gemayel's palace near the Beirut suburb of Baabda, radio stations reported.

Heysel riot gets own pop song

Brussels (AP, Reuters) — A pop group called Shady Vision is trying to make the Belgian charts with a song about the Heysel stadium riots between British and Italian football fans that killed 39 people.

Called "Just a Game", the English-language song attacks the attitude of the Belgian Government and security forces. Meanwhile, the Government has eased its ban on British teams by allowing amateur clubs to play here.

Sea King crash

Delhi (Reuters) — Three crewmen of an Indian Navy helicopter are missing after a crash at sea. A Navy statement said the Sea King helicopter, made by Westland, crashed on a routine training flight.

Anti-drug drive

Bonn (Reuters) — West Germany announced a big stepping up of the war against drug trafficking, including creation of a federal narcotics division and a law permitting seizure of illegal drug profits.

Indoor volcano

Peachtree City, Georgia (AP) — A model volcano being demonstrated for an eighth-grade chemistry class here exploded, injuring seven students, two critically, when their clothes caught fire.

Tokyo presses for end to deadlock

From David Watts, Tokyo

The Foreign Ministers of Japan and the Soviet Union went into an extra session of negotiations last night in an attempt to break a deadlock over the northern islands of Etoru, Kunashiri, Shikotan and Habonai, which the Russians occupied at the end of the Second World War.

One Japanese Foreign Ministry official described the issue of the four disputed islands as a "cancer" that had to be removed.

The extra session came at the end of the day in which Mr. Shevardnadze was shown two dramatically contrasting aspects of Japan: in the morning he sipped Japanese tea in the calm of a classical garden, as he watched brilliant-coloured carp in the afternoon he was taken to one of Japan's most-highly-automated car factories, the Nissan plant at Zama.

Official negotiators, who continued after the ministers concluded their discussions, broke off last night without final agreement. If necessary, the

Kasparov takes Fischer path

By Raymond Keene

A disastrous episode of chess history is in imminent danger of repeating itself with Gary Kasparov's threat not to contest the return world championship match with Anatoly Karpov.

Eleven years ago the then World Champion, Bobby Fischer — according to many experts the greatest genius the game had known until that time — became embroiled in a regulations dispute with FIDE (World Chess Federation) officials. After immense delays, diplomatic manoeuvres and an extraordinary FIDE Congress, Fischer resigned the title.

He abandoned chess and has not played a single public game since then. On April 24, 1975, his would-be opponent, Karpov of the Soviet Union, was crowned world champion without a move being played across the chessboard.

Now Gary Kasparov, the young Soviet superstar, whose brilliant sacrificial games have won him wide recognition as a chess genius, is similarly entangled. After 72 games played in two matches over a total of seven months during 1984 and 1985, Kasparov finally overcame Karpov's resistance, on November 9 last year Kasparov won the twenty-fourth and final game of their second match, to be crowned the youngest world champion. But Kasparov was faced with the prospect of Karpov's almost immediate right to a revenge match. FIDE had stipulated that his should take place within three months of his coronation, yet no previous champion had ever been forced to defend his title in less than a year.

Indeed, Kasparov can justly complain that FIDE president, Mr. Florencio Campomanes of the Philippines, abruptly terminated the first match on February 15, 1985, when Karpov was ahead but had lost two consecutive games and to on-the-spot observers appeared to be on the point of collapse.

For their first match Karpov had the right to revenge should he lose, but no draw odds in his favour (ie, Karpov kept the title if the match was drawn 12-12). Both privileges were handed to him by FIDE for the second contest.

Kasparov is now reluctant to play again so soon after his victory last November. A statement is due from him over the weekend which he will make directly to *The Times*, assuming communication with Baku does not collapse entirely.

New York judge clears subway vigilante

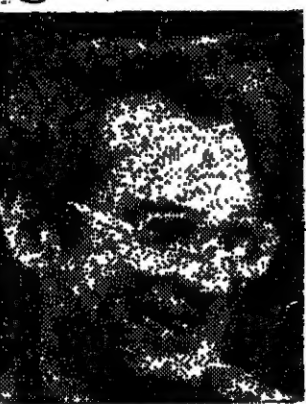
From Trevor Fishlock, New York

Charges of attempted murder against Bernhard Goetz, who became a popular hero for shooting four youths on the New York subway, have been withdrawn on a judge's orders.

But Mr. Goetz, who is 33, may yet have to face the charges. The judge said that the case can go before another grand jury which will decide on the attempted murder issue. The Manhattan District Attorney also has the option of appealing against the judge's decision.

Mr. Goetz shot the youths 13 months ago. He said they had demanded money. None of the youths was killed, but one was paralysed.

The incident made Mr. Goetz a celebrity for many New Yorkers who are weary of crime



Mr. Goetz: Avenger on the underground. For them, he became a kind of avenger. The charge of attempted murder was dismissed by the judge in the State Supreme Court on the ground of an error by a prosecutor at a previous grand jury hearing.

Mali peace handshake

Yamoussoukro, Ivory Coast (Reuters) — The leaders of Burkina Faso and Mali smiled broadly, shook hands and hugged each other here yesterday as they met for the first time since their two countries fought a brief but bloody border war last month.

The historic handshake between Captain Thomas Sankara, Burkina Faso's revolutionary leader, and General Moussa Traoré of Mali, was witnessed by the leaders of six other West African nations.

President Sankara and Traoré were to meet the six later in the day to try to find a solution to the longstanding Mali-Burkina Faso border dispute.

The summit of the Non-Ag-

gression and Defence pact was commended by President Houphouët-Boigny of Ivory Coast. Both Burkina Faso and Mali are members of the pact which was set up nine years ago by member countries of the Economic Community of West Africa and Togo.

The war, which broke out on Christmas Day after weeks of border tension, brought the little-known pact into the limelight. It passed its first main test when it mediated a ceasefire.

The swift intervention of the pact's member states spearheaded by the Ivorian leader, overshadowed a rival truce sponsored by Libya and Nigeria. Libya has close ties with Burkina Faso.

Pinstripe authors cast off their clichés

From Trevor Fishlock, New York

Norman Mailer has been looking like a panda all week. He has been wearing a dark suit, white hair and two lovely black eyes. A lot of people hoped secretly that he had lived up to the international PEN writers' congress and lived up to his image by bopping somebody.

It seemed at one stage that he might bluff Günter Grass, and there was a chance that he would be slapped by women writers who threatened they would "bodily" take over the congress platform.

The mundane truth is, however, that Mr. Mailer, who at 62 is still a bit of a lad, and perhaps has been seeing too much Rocky, received his shiners from a sparring partner in a local gym.

Because all writers love an excuse not to write, the 48th PEN congress, attended by 700

moving fingers, has effectively set back global production of great literature by one glorious week. During this time the writers have put the world to rights, discussed censorship and such esoteric stuff as imagination and utopia. A lot of chaps have wandered off the point and quite a few have wandered to the bar. Like any good old-fashioned PEN meet is where hair is let down.

Apologies of hair, the congress has been disappointingly short on clichéd images. Very few writers here have long hair over the collar and, with the exception of one or two splendid white ones, there is a distinct paucity of writerly beards. Floppy bow ties are as rare as butterflies in Alaska and velvet suits rarer.

The traditional writers' corduroy seems to be an endangered species, though the

brown corduroy banner was proudly worn by Günter Grass, the very image of a great writer. He also wore the most ill-tailored suit at the congress, a blue creation that would be a hanging offence in Savile Row.

Sartorially, he stood in striking contrast to Gay Talese who was certainly the best-dressed author, looking impossibly suave. Allen Ginsberg was exciting in scarlet shirt and flashing silver tie, and there was a French fellow in a bomber jacket, a Zui suit.

But on the whole the writers were disappointingly and conventionally well-topped: drab rows of the sort of pinstriped suits favoured by bankers and gangsters, though, as a Bohemian touch, some wore suede shoes and looked like auction-

American Immigration Service looking for subversives to ban under the notorious McCarran-Walter Act.

The law was part of the background to the great row of the week, The SRA affair. Some of the writers were furious that the Secretary of State was hauled in to the opening ceremony, partly because he heads the Government department that applies the banning law.

Many writers became so fed up with the row that they banned mention of the Secretary of State's name. Hence SRA.

There was a lot of lovely publicity and, apart from rowing, talking and drinking, the world's fictionists elected the popular Englishman, Francis King, as their international president.

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SPORTING DIARY

Simon Barnes

Strong suit

The British Lions' tour of South Africa could be on again. If it is, however, the Rugby Football Union is likely to face a legal action from a former England international. The tour, scheduled for later this year, would have caused a wholesale boycott of the Commonwealth Games in Edinburgh this summer had it not been cancelled. But now speculation is increasing that the Lions might go after the Commonwealth Games are over. "If it happens, I and my associates have already made plans to seek legal redress," said Derek Wyatt, former England player and co-founder of the liberal-minded sporting organization, Campaign for Fair Play. It would take legal action against the RFU on the grounds that the Union had transgressed its own rules which state that the tours it undertakes will be "in the interests of rugby union football". The threat is not a fanciful one. Last year the New Zealand RFU was sued by one of its members for transgressing an almost identical rule when planning a tour to South Africa. An interim judgment in the High Court action stopped the tour before a side was picked.

Anti-Union

Meanwhile, the RFU is already bracing itself for legal action from the Rugby League. Feelings have been stirred by the recent case of the young player who was banned for life from Rugby Union after having a trial with a Rugby League club. On the face of it, it was a rather selective application of the RFU's stern laws against involvement in Rugby League. There are said to be at least a dozen men currently playing first-class Rugby Union who, in their time, have had trials with Rugby League clubs.

● John Woodcock, who last year warned that "unless we are very careful the one-day international will drive out the Test match... as inexorably as the grey squirrel drove out the red" - has resigned as editor of *Wisden*. A hard act to follow.

Earn-as-you-play

It is not just love of cricket that keeps South African batsman Graeme Pollock in the game. For matches against the breakaway Australians, his sponsors pay him 100 rand (about £30) for every four runs he scores, a bonus of 500 rand for every half-century, and 1,000 rand for every ton. A double century is worth 5,000 rand. Even a catch is worth 150 rand.

Veiled Botham

Ian Botham - the cricketer who wants to play Biggles - will next week have his image unveiled at the National Portrait Gallery. The likeness is to be kept a top secret until then but the artist, John Bellamy, reveals intriguingly that it depicts Our Boy "in a large-scale icon as a folk hero of our times".

BARRY FANTONI



Legs eleven

Some clubs sack managers. The Gola League club, Boston United, sacks their manager, Arthur Mann, had a leg broken in a pre-season "friendly". This season the caretaker manager, Ray O'Brien, found that with injuries and suspensions he only had 12 fit players. He foresaw the need to get himself fit for today's match at Barnet, so last Sunday he played for a local park side. He did well - scored a goal in fact. But six minutes from time he was caught in a tackle... his left leg was broken in two places.

● Blackburn Golf Club made their first life member of the ladies section this week - Hilda Walker, aged 90. She plays almost daily and last season won four tournaments. Mrs Walker said: "I have lost a lot of length on my hitting. Still, there is time to improve..."

Not so blue

I have a letter confirming the date of what seems to be the first Oxford-Cambridge tiddlywinks fixture. It took place on March 16, 1946, and Cambridge won 7-1. My correspondent, Alistair Duncan, who later captained Cambridge against Oxford and was president of the Cambridge University Tiddlywinks Club in 1973, has in his possession a copy of the constitution and minutes of 'The Tiddlywinks Club' (Clare) of 1946. These make it clear that the rules were not those of the modern game. But Mr Duncan adds: "The spirit of conviviality that is never far from a good game of winks was certainly present even in those austere times".

The history of the Spanish Nationalist-Republican conflict has been through volatile changes. Antony Beevor reviews the twists and turns



Still no end to the 50-year war

A Spanish Civil War specialist only recently declared: "The dialogue of historians can now supersede the propaganda battles of the war." Yet the impression that such a bitterly contested subject can at last be treated with detachment is still optimistic.

The passions stirred around the world by the Nationalist rising 50 years ago this July, were unprecedented. Only the Vietnam war was to produce a comparable reaction. Hundreds of miles from the fighting Franco's supporters in London denounced accounts of the Condor Legion's destruction of Guernica as Red propaganda, newspapers ran banner headlines on atrocity stories, and prominent intellectuals on the left helped stifle criticism of the Stalinist witch-hunt in Republican Spain. For many years afterwards, opposing versions made the subject's history seem almost like an extension of the war by other means.

Three key areas of controversy stand out: the causes of the war, the question of atrocities, and the role of the communists within Republican Spain. The complex question of the war's origins has not been helped by the retrospective justification of each side. Republican sympathizers portrayed the struggle as the first against fascism. The professor of "military culture" at Saragossa University delivered the response of Franco Spain: The conflict had really been the opening round of the Third World War, between western civilization and Asiatic communism.

Both versions overlooked embarrassing allies and perpetuated the notion of alien plots - the left's conspiracy theory prompted by the rapid despatch of Axis aid to Franco, the right's inflated with forged plans for a communist coup. This not only gave a misleading idea of foreign interference before the rising, but was an attempt to manipulate the issues into a single dimension by using the spectres of either bolshevism or fascism.

There had in fact been three main axes of conflict, which can be traced back to the society established under Ferdinand and Isabella in the late 15th century, a new epoch glorified by Nationalist propaganda: the rights of landowner over peasant, Castilian centralism over regional identity and of authority over individual liberty. These axes also formed the structure of the intra-Republican disputes, which gave the war its triangular aspect.

The basic argument over the war's origins dates back to the propaganda battle unleashed by the rising. In the crudest terms, it was caused by the "suicide pact" of the rich, in the startling phrase of the conservative leader Gil Robles, and by the mentality of "Eternal Spain" which, on the outbreak of war, led the Count de Alba de Yeltes to line up his labourers and shoot six, *pour encourager les autres*, as he boasted later? Or was it caused by the strikes, land occupations and anti-clerical provocations of irresponsibly impatient workers?

A clear answer could come only with predetermined attitudes. To untangle the chains of cause and effect and define what set the pendulum of repression and revolt in motion is not simple. The relative emphasis given to different incidents and stages can be no more than a value judgement. Raymond

Carr regards the failure of Spanish liberalism in the 19th century as the crucial point, Gerald Brenan delves even further, but Hugh Thomas does not believe the cause predate the rapid process of politicization under the Republic.

The argument then extends to whether the political polarization made war inevitable. Was it ever possible for a moderate government to satisfy the aspirations of the workers, particularly the landless peasants of the south-west, without outraging the right's proprietorial view of Spanish society and national values?

Historians such as Hugh Thomas, Gabriel Jackson and Salvador de Madariaga feel with varying degrees of conviction that a coalition of the centre could have saved the situation. Others remain sceptical. Undoubtedly, there is a temptation for historians to adopt a leader's eye view of events, and perhaps the degree to which politicians in Madrid exerted a positive control, or merely a divisive influence, should not be overlooked.

Did the rhetorical intoxication of conservative and socialist leaders inflame their supporters, or simply pandering to an existing militancy? The question can never be satisfactorily resolved.

The long-running dispute about atrocities stemmed from the original contest for international opinion. In Spain, Nationalist historians perpetuated the wartime catechism: Franco's crusade saved the country from Red Terror and the Jewish Bolshevik-Masonic conspiracy. But in the 1960s, a new age of tourism and greater contact with the rest of Europe, the regime's intellectual *cordon sanitaire* became difficult to maintain. The clandestine sale of Hugh Thomas's work forced it on to the defensive, particularly on the issue of Guernica. Franco's information minister, Manuel Fraga Iribarne - the present conservative leader - set up a department under Ricardo de la Cierva to produce a more balanced account.

In 1937, when Franco's headquarters first reacted to the accusations of aerial terrorism after the Condor Legion raid, the Nationalists never imagined it would become the *cause célèbre* of the war. In a brazen reversal of truth, perhaps only exceeded by the Soviet version of the Katyn massacre, Polish officers, they blamed "Red incendiaries" and swore that no aircraft had taken off. The overwhelming condemnation in Britain and the United States was due mainly to the powerful description of the raid given by the *Times* correspondent, George Steer.

Although *The Times* stood by his account, the Nazi government's anger so alarmed the editor,

Geoffrey Dawson, that he privately admitted to doing his "utmost night after night to keep out of the paper anything that might have hurt their susceptibilities". Even Anthony Eden became evasive to the point of misleading the Commons by his refusal to disclose confirmation of Steer's account from British diplomatic sources in Spain.

Only a minority abroad upheld the Nationalist version, but they had a disproportionate influence, especially in the US and France, where the distortion by traditionalist Catholics was shameful.

The Nationalists were to change the details of their story many times with perpetual self-contradictions. But the fiction of "Red incendiaries" was not dropped until La Cierva's volte face tried to put all the blame on the Germans. Despite these incredible twists and turns, there remain a few, such as Franco's biographer, Brian Crozier, who still believe the Nationalists' earlier version. The only outstanding question, is whether General Mola's staff approved the attack without reference to higher authority.

The other emotive issue of the day, the executions and arbitrary killings, has only begun to be resolved in the last 10 years. It has been generally accepted for some time that as many as 40,000 people were killed in the Republic zone. Fresh evidence now indicates the true scale of Nationalist atrocities. About five years ago a mass grave with 7,000 corpses was unearthed outside Saragossa. Recent investigations around Cordoba have forced a significant increase in estimates there. And a 1944 report from the British consul in Malaga came to light quoting the Nationalists' own figures for the province. The left had killed 1,005 people, but the Nationalists admitted to around 3,500 summary executions during the first week of occupation, and a further 16,952 subsequently.

But even if we finally have a more accurate idea of proportion, there still remains the question of motive and mentality. Brenan and Carr concluded that the winning side in any civil war is bound to kill more. The nature of Red and White terror deserves closer study.

The intra-Republican dispute, "the civil war within the civil war", has continued to provoke as intense a debate as the main struggle. Although it involved all three axes of conflict, Juan Negrin, the social democrat prime minister backed by the communists, observed that the fundamental incompatibility between anarchists and communists forced the other parties to position themselves accordingly.

In 1969, Noam Chomsky, representing the left-libertarian tendency of the anti-Vietnam war movement and the spirit of the May events in Paris, published an attack on Gabriel Jackson's history. He accused Jackson of a strong bias in favour of the communists' suppression of the social revolution in Catalonia and Aragon: liberal historians, like communists, were bound to dislike popular self-organization.

Historians such as Burnett Bolloten and Hugh Thomas have, perhaps partly because of their anti-communist views, been much less dismissive of the experiment in self-management. Paul Preston, on the other hand, wrote that the argument over the suppression of the collectives was "an ultimately sterile polemic between the communists and most of the rest of the Republican camp." He later went on: "Communist policy can be assessed seriously only in the light of its efficacy within the Republican camp. Many disavowed that the Stalinists' pursuit of their own obsessions can be set aside so simply."

Preston obviously believes, like Carr, Jackson and, to a lesser degree, Thomas, that communist professionalism was vital. Yet the party's conduct of the war from mid-1937 has begun to be examined far more critically. Its strategy of orthodox offensives strongly influenced by propaganda considerations was doomed to failure. Again and again communist commanders refused to withdraw having been fought to a standstill without effective air cover. Considering the disastrous losses in men and material, the respect of Anglo-Saxon historians for such leadership seems hard to understand.

It is in fact tempting to speculate whether the International Brigades' aura of romantic ruthlessness, which may have impressed them in their youth, continues to have an effect even after shifts in their political sympathies.

One question still unexplored is how much responsibility Negrin should bear for the military strategy. The Ebro offensive in the summer of 1938 was the centrepiece of his diplomatic plan. But two months after this vain gamble, he was utterly disabused by the Munich agreement.

That his faith, pinned on the Popular Army's capacity to resist until the conflict became European-wide, should be destroyed by such rashness is one of the outstanding paradoxes of the time.

We still do not know enough about his character and motives. In his supporters' eyes, he was a public-spirited moderate riding the communist tiger in the Republic's interest; in the eyes of his opponents, a Faustian voluptuary whose appetite for food and women extended to the power proffered by the Stalinists. Unfortunately, it does not look as if the best documented biographical study will now appear.

Spain at last seems to have escaped the cycle of repression and revolt which imprisoned it in the past. Its modern democratic society will almost certainly seem very dull in comparison to that age of political and intellectual ferment. To imagine a slacking in the Civil War debate is therefore even harder to imagine.

Antony Beevor is the author of *The Spanish Civil War* (Orbis, £12).

Finding an anagram for Agamemnon

I have never understood the attraction of classical mythology, though I was exposed to it early by a headmistress who was unhealthily obsessed with the House of Atreus, whose genealogy the classical sixth were required to have by heart.

Why were the Greek legends, with their appalling catalogues of infanticide, murder, rape, incest, cannibalism and the like, considered improving reading for impressionable schoolboys? Take the curse on the House of Pelops. Thyestes seduces his brother Atreus's wife and is banished. Later Atreus recalls him and serves him with a dish containing the flesh of his children. He then flees and has a son by his own daughter. And that is only one thread in the atrocious tapestry.

I have two legacies from this curious education - a possibly disordered imagination and, to be fair, bits of knowledge indispensable to crossword compilers. If, for example, you wish to solve the clue "Lord of the Rings supplanted, by Jove" you must know not merely that the planet Saturn is the one with the three rings round it but that the Roman Saturn, who was also the Greek Titan Cronos, was overthrown by his son Jove, or Zeus. (Need I add that, before this well-earned fate, he had castrated his father and swallowed his children at birth, except for Zeus?)

The chief reason why compilers continue to insist on classical mythology in our syllabus is of course that the dramatic personae of the myths are so luxuriantly endowed. Andromeda, Electra, Cassandra, Anaxibia, Niobe, Iphigenia, not to mention the Muses, the Fates and the Furies, make up the morose but has held crosswords together since they began.

One fears that this is unfair to younger solvers. Through no fault of their own, today's schoolchildren have small Latin and less Greek, so what's Hecuba to them?

And it's not only the classical allusions that are a worry. Mrs Leonora Collins of London writes: "I know that my own grown-up children, and young people I've worked with, all well-educated and well-informed, find certain allusions

meaningless. They seldom know that RE and RA are sappers and gunners, they don't know a marine is a jolly, they've seldom heard of Noyes or Inge, and so on."

She ends with the thought that as nowadays *The Times* appeals to a greater variety of people, perhaps it is time for some changes. But having gamely tried her hand at some alternative clues she has to concede defeat. Sappers and the like would keep breaking in.

This is the difficulty. To get words to fit decently into a grid, and to devise clues to answers that appear to offer no toe-hold, the compiler has used of all his raw materials. He does not wish to become an Israelite in Pharaoh's brickfields during the straw shortage.

No doubt the abbreviations of the computer age will begin to percolate

THIS YEAR'S CHAMPIONSHIP

The qualifying puzzle for the 1986 Collins Dictionary Times Crossword Championship will be published on Thursday, January 23, and an eliminatory puzzle, if it is necessary, on February 27. Because of the success of last year's championship, Collins are this year adding an extra regional final in Birmingham, allowing more than 300 extra solvers to take part. The regional finals will be:

Glasgow, Grosvenor Hotel (capacity 300 competitors), Sunday, March 2; Leeds, Queens Hotel (300), Sunday, March 23; Birmingham, Grand Hotel (320), Sunday, April 28; Bristol, Grand Hotel (230), Sunday, May 18; London A, Saturday, May 31, and London B, Sunday, June 1, Park Lane Hotel (300). The national final will be at the Park Lane Hotel on Sunday, September 7.

Woodrow Wyatt

The precedents for Thatcher's power

When a minister resigns amid a cabinet rumpus there is often talk of constitutional outrage. In a letter to Harold Wilson in March 1963 George Brown gave his main reason for resigning as "the way this government is run and the manner in which we reach our decisions". In his speech in the House he complained that cabinet government was not being maintained and that effective power resided in one or two ministers.

The beauty of the British constitution is that no one can say precisely what it is or chart accurately its changing pattern. The disadvantage is that myths linger long after the reality has changed. One of these is that the prime minister is *primus inter pares*. That was true in the early part of the last century when the prime minister still needed the consent of his cabinet colleagues to ask for a dissolution. Since 1841 the prime minister has had sole right to seek a general election, although in 1924 the Labour cabinet made a joint decision.

This power alone puts the prime minister above the rest, able to keep unruly elements in check. Other powers are even more potent. At one time Gladstone wondered whether the prime minister had the right to require a cabinet minister to resign; he rapidly changed his mind when he went to No 10. In July 1962 Harold Macmillan sacked more than a third of his cabinet, including Selwyn Lloyd, his chancellor.

Knowing that he can be dismissed at any moment keeps a minister alert and careful not to go too far in annoying the prime minister, whether Labour or Conservative. It would be different if Mr Benn and his friends had their way and required cabinet ministers to be elected; I do not see Neil Kinnock agreeing to this.

Within living memory cabinet ministers had the power to select their junior ministers. That has been removed. The prime minister has long been acknowledged to have the right to fix the agenda of cabinet meetings. Anything the prime minister does not want discussed simply does not arise. Even if Michael Heseltine's complaint that a cabinet meeting had been arranged for December 13, at which he could raise the relative merits of the offers available to Westland, was well-founded, it would have been seen as unusual, not unconstitutional for Mrs Thatcher to decide that such a meeting would not after all take place.

Most decision-making is inevitably delegated to cabinet committees. These are appointed by the prime minister, not by the cabinet as a whole. In 1967 Wilson told the cabinet that something could be taken to it from a committee only with the agreement of the chairman. Game, set and match.

Wilson also established the doctrine in 1969 that "where the

cabinet agrees to information being made available, then from that moment it is no longer regarded as an official secret". That was to cover unattributable leaks, at which Wilson was a dab hand. No cabinet would now dare to disown a prime minister who had indulged in one.

Wilson's enunciation of his doctrine arose out of James Callaghan's blatant breach of collective responsibility in publicly denouncing the cabinet-agreed white paper ("In Place of Strife") on industrial relations. Collective responsibility remains a reality and has not yet passed into the stage of myth.

Lecturing in the US in 1970, while still a member of the Labour cabinet, Richard Crossman said it meant that everyone in the government "must accept and publicly support every cabinet decision, even if he was not present at the discussion or, frequently, was completely unaware the decision had been taken".

Crossman pointed out that this applied to cabinet committees, or partial cabinets, as Patrick Gordon Walker described them, provided the decisions had been endorsed by the cabinet even on the nod or in the minutes: discussion was unnecessary.

Apart from the dispensation of patronage, unavailable to her colleagues, the Prime Minister has absolute control over the appointment of senior civil servants. It could be said that a prime minister is in no department but in all of them. Since the last war prime ministers have had their own central press department, giving them the means to marshal presentation of government policy in a manner reflecting their own views. The practice of No 10 influencing the choice of ministers to appear on broadcasts predates Mrs Thatcher considerably.

Primus inter pares, my foot.

Cabinet government, as Callaghan confirmed in the House on Wednesday, is what the current prime minister decides to make of it. The powers are so great that there is no formal constraint on them. The real constraint is one of common sense. Had the entire cabinet left the room with Heseltine, Mrs Thatcher would have been in a pickle. Prime ministers arrange their affairs so that this does not happen.

Mrs Thatcher's method is the use of persuasion rather than coercion. She is probably the most democratic prime minister of the century, wanting to convince rather than act, as she could, unless she is certain that she has carried the argument. Otherwise there would have been real cuts in public expenditure, earlier trade union legislation, education vouchers, the abolition of rates and other more radical policies. I fancy that Heseltine as prime minister would be far more dictatorial, but he is unlikely to have the chance. What is clear is that cabinet ministers' constitutional powers and rights are a big zero.

John O'Sullivan

No conquest, just appeasement

This week the American Broadcasting Corporation decided to postpone - and even to consider cancelling - a projected mini-series on a hypothetical Soviet occupation of the United States, entitled *America*. This was partly because Moscow had warned that its showing would entail "unfortunate" consequences for ABC.

"Unfortunate" is, in such contexts, a wonderfully sinister word. On this occasion, however, the implied Soviet threat seems to have been nothing worse than a refusal to allow the ABC news programme, *World News Tonight*, to be broadcast from Moscow during February. ABC had hoped to submit to the networks in order to attract higher ratings in the dull winter months. No very great journalistic advantage in the type of interviews they were allowed to conduct was promised, however.

ABC therefore had an opportunity to demonstrate its attachment to high principle. It could declare that it would not submit to the censorship of a foreign government for the sake of profit. There can be little doubt that if the US government had made such a threat, that is exactly what ABC would have done.

ABC would have known that it could bully the American government into backing down. It felt no such assurance vis-à-vis the Kremlin. Accordingly an ABC executive prudently announced that the corporation, already anxious about *America*'s spiralling costs, would naturally take the Soviet protest into consideration when deciding whether to cancel the programme.

The entire incident might almost have come from the first episode of *America*, which describes how the US gradually falls victim to a bloodless Soviet takeover. All the elements of appeasement are present: the indomitable flexibility of liberal principles, the lucrative appeal of economic détente which persuades Western businesses not to offend politically and, finally, the curious lack of real indignation at ABC's conduct.

To be sure, there has been criticism, notably an eloquent protest from the education secretary, William Bennett. But those Europeans who imagine the US to be permanently throbbing with anti-communist fervour would be unimpressed by its mild quality. Undoubtedly this moderation is the anti-communist view that, though the appearance of knuckling under to Soviet pressure is, well, "unfortunate", ABC has after all only decided not to do what it shouldn't have been doing in the first place.

This found expression in a *New York Times* editorial which condemned *America* as "conspicuously feeble... nonsense... dumbness squared... rubbish... (and) absurd." Since I have not seen *America*, which has not yet been made, I cannot say if that view is a reasonable one. But the idea of *America*, at least, is not conspicuously feeble. There is a well-established literary tradition in which a hypothetical future illuminates current political trends.

This tradition includes Jack London's *The Iron Heel*, several novels by H. G. Wells, notably *The Sleeper Wakes*, Sinclair Lewis's *It Can't Happen Here*, Huxley's *Brave New World*, and, of course, *Nineteen Eighty-Four*. By coincidence, it also includes a recent book describing life in a future Soviet-occupied America: *What To Do When The Russians Come*, by Robert Conquest and Jo Manchip White.

Conquest and Manchip White have put the known consequences of earlier Soviet occupations into a form satirising that literary expression of American self-improvement - the "how-to" book.

This arranged marriage of form and content produces some wonderfully funny straight-faced advice. People will be too busy queuing to have much time to energy for mowing so they are counselled to use their lawn profitably "by keeping chickens and, perhaps, a pig."

Maoists and Trotskyists are warned that flight is their only sensible course. But members of the Ku Klux Klan can expect a brighter future in the red dawn. Those who have specialised in anti-Semitism and have any journalistic or demagogic flair may come to some arrangement, and be retrospectively proved not to have been KKK men at all.

This last point particularly enrages a Soviet reviewer who indignantly declared that "the lampoonists should know that the 'white cloaks' do not even dream of greater freedom than they already have in today's America". Shrewdly interpreted, this supports the author's argument. The paperback version is now advertised with the recommendation: "Filthy slime" (*Isveit*).

I looked up the advice given in the book to television journalists: "We suggest that you acquire some appropriate skill such as bookkeeping." Say the authors kindly. It is understandable that, starting with such a bad prognosis, ABC executives should not want to irritate anyone unnecessarily.

att
nts for
power



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EUROPE MEANWHILE

Yesterday's set piece meeting of Westland shareholders in the Albert Hall proved as inconclusive for the future of the helicopter company as the rather more packed and entertaining House of Commons debate on the company was for the future of Mr Leon Brittan. At the end of a turbulent but revealing week, Sikorsky and Fiat remain favourites to partner the Yeovil firm when it retreats from the centre of the political stage to resume its normal wealth-creating obscurity.

Mr Brittan has survived the immediate crisis over questions of fact and Whitehall methods better than his enemies might have hoped. Those quasi-judicial issues will now pass to a Commons Select Committee, posing almost as great a test to the modern committee system as to the Trade and Industry Secretary.

Despite all the conspiracy theories, however, the policy issues behind the Cabinet crisis remain as obscure as ever. As the shareholders were preparing to vote yesterday, Mr Brittan was - by coincidence - given an opportunity to explain the intellectual background to the Government's policy dilemma when he launched a new study commissioned from the Royal Institute of International Affairs by Lord Cuckfield, one of his predecessors, on the subject of protection and industrial policy in Europe.

Understandably, he concentrated on a soporific account of the Government's general policy on foreign trade. After all, the study did recommend financial support for collaborative European ventures. But it also puts the Trade department's doubts in a more sympathetic light than anything the Secretary of State has so far said in the Westland affair.

The study stems from trade officials' unease over French initiatives within the European Community in 1982 for a co-ordinated policy to ensure that European industry did not lose technological leadership in high technology growth industries to the United States and Japan. Where leadership had already been lost, the Community would create a structure and a breathing space for recovery.

The problem is well-known. It stretches from big computers to video-recorders, not to mention defence procurement. It is widely acknowledged that classical free trade and competition tests provide an incomplete analysis but the Trade department has deep suspicions of the French solution which combines effective EEC monopolies with protection from competition from third countries. There are two objections. A protected international cartel within Europe can hold consumers or taxpayers to ransom. And while Japan may not retaliate against new forms of protectionism, the

United States has shown that it can and will.

The French also recognised a difficulty closer to home. European companies (sometimes even nationalised French ones) tend to prefer a link with a powerful American or Japanese partner, which gives more immediate access to advanced technology and overseas markets, than a tie-up with local competitors who suffer from the same weaknesses as themselves.

French policymakers do not seem to have the solution to that beyond nationalisation and state action. They accept that the will of private-sector companies cannot in the end be overridden. The German and British companies see nationalisation, of course, as a bar to effective co-operation, hindering the creation of truly pan-European companies and fuelling suspicions that these sort of deals can all too rapidly turn into French industrial domination.

The European consortium solution to Westland's problems, promoted so assiduously by Mr Heseltine, is a textbook example of the French strategy. The bringing together of weak European competitors in a corporate alliance would be the culmination of Mr Heseltine's initiative to create a full range of European helicopters while spreading manufacture and design leadership to achieve economy of scale. The Sikorsky deal would apparently threaten that. But the consortium proposal also depends on a new element of protection: the declaration that the countries involved would source their helicopter needs from the sole European designs.

The RIIA study, which would form a more coherent basis for British policy, rejects both the French strategy of European joint-ventures backed by protection and the opposite German preference for open trade based on domestic competition. A European strategy may be needed for industries which are struggling to keep up in the technological game, but whatever form of aid is given needs to be balanced with a competitive check.

The study recommends instead that governments should promote the creation of pan-European ventures by political and financial support and, even more important, by greater efforts to break down internal barriers to the creation of truly European markets, mainly by removing discriminatory national laws and harmonizing regulations and technical standards. The check would be a liberal foreign trade policy, in defence procurement as well as on tariffs and quotas.

That is likely to prove strictly academic for the future of Westland. Not to mention Mr Brittan. But a positive debate leading to a British initiative within the EEC on these lines could prove a worthwhile by-product of the Westland fracas.

THE BRANWAGON

Breakfast is the time for good intentions. The health conscious among us have taught themselves to swallow skimmed milk and muesli in place of greased white starch, and the change shows up in the Government's annual food surveys. We eat less than half the butter, per person, that we ate a generation ago, one third fewer eggs and less bread.

Now an advertising agency, D'Arcy Masius Benton & Bowles, has asked 6,000 housewives the question that matters to its food manufacturing clients: have we changed for good? Its answer is quite clear: though the old guard still believes in "proper meals", the new faith in a "proper diet" has taken hold not only in the fashionable south east but right across the country. Only in Scotland do meat, two veg and puddle still rule the household table.

The agency's intention was naturally to show its clients how to get on the branwagon when forced to leave the gravy train. Its answers are intriguing. Though it is fashionable and profitable to produce foods free of salt, sugar and colouring, with the crunch left in and the additives left out, convenience and indulgence foods still look a healthy business. Those whom the agency calls the "superfits" - the 17 per cent of housewives most committed to healthy eating - still tend to give in to their children, when they strike against yet another meal of lentils. At the end of the day, perhaps unsurprisingly, the wholesome pasta brigade adjusts its principles and gulps down a good deal of wine.

On the whole, therefore, it seems to be the old staples of the postwar diet - the eggs, milk, red meat and butter rejoiced in by a

generation that had endured rationing - which are in danger of being squeezed. The government surveys confirm this. We eat much less beef and lamb (though more pork), far more fruit, far less sugar. Not all the changes are obviously beneficial, even according to today's fashions. We eat fewer fresh vegetables than a generation ago. Affluence, of course, affects diet. According to DMB & B, the better-off eat for tomorrow, food for health and not for taste. The worse-off eat for today's pleasure. Government surveys show how much change a higher income brings. Though there is surprisingly little difference in the amount each income group spends per head, their shopping baskets look very different. The higher-income groups eat much less sugar, fat, eggs and bread, about the same amount of meat (though more expensive cuts), fewer vegetables and much more fruit.

This may accord with fashion, but so far as the government's nutritionists are concerned, some of these food fads are exaggerated. Recommended intakes of energy, protein, minerals and vitamins were laid down in 1979, and suggest that Britain's better-off are swallowing nearly three times as much vitamin C as they need.

Health fashions have changed, even in seven years: today's recommendations might be rather different. But there is one curious quirk in the figures. Fish stars on almost everyone's list of health foods; yet it does not seem to feature strongly in the eating revolution. We ate more fish, per head, in 1961 than we did in 1984. A lesson - or an opportunity - for consumers and suppliers. Haddock for breakfast, anybody?

Dangers from too frequent X-rays - Reaching just verdicts on City fraud

From Dr David Le Vay

Sir, Your recent correspondence on nuclear waste disposal (December 20, January 2, 13) has made it clear that hospital X-rays are far more likely to induce malignant disease. This risk cannot be quantified and varies with the individual, but the essential is that the effect is cumulative over the years and that there is a threshold past which any further exposure, however small, may precipitate the onset of cancer.

The ordinary citizen is not X-rayed very often and has nothing to fear. But some patients, such as those with orthopaedic and chest problems, may attend for years and be light-heartedly ordered routine, and often unnecessary, X-rays by a series of changing clinicians who are not themselves fully apprised of the risks.

Sometimes, when the X-ray folder is unusually thick and lands on the desk with a thud, a specialist, usually a radiologist, will say that enough X-rays are necessary, but what worries me is that this does not apply when the patient goes to another hospital. There he starts from scratch, no enquiry is made about previous investigation, nor could the patient adequately reply if asked.

Obviously, in many instances the need for early and accurate diagnosis must outweigh a theoretical risk. But many X-rays are far from necessary and prescribed for curiosity, or to mollify the patient, or as a defence against possible charges of negligence. But an X-ray is not a harmless placebo, which is why radiographers always wear dosimeters to quantify their exposures and keep it within safe limits.

Patients, too, are entitled to such protection and I suggest that the time has come for the Department of Health to issue a diagnostic radiation record card to everyone first attending for an X-ray.

This card would be retained throughout life and at any subsequent examination anywhere the radiographer would enter the date, the nature of the examination and the intensity of exposure. This card would enable any X-ray department to assess the total exposure over the years at a glance, and the possible risks of further exposure.

This simple and practicable measure would not only help to protect patients but might, on continuing analysis, yield valuable and perhaps unexpected scientific information.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID LE VAY,
The Studio, Dewhurst Lodge,
Wadhurst, East Sussex.

Rights of search at sea

From Lord Stockton, OM

Sir, I have learnt with increasing concern of the many criticisms, private and even semi-official, which are being made of the Iranian Government in stopping and searching neutral merchant ships in connection with the war between Iran and Iraq.

In both world wars the right of search was boldly and even fiercely maintained by the British which largely extended this ancient definition. The right of search was not confined to close blockade of ports or sea coasts but was exercised at even hundreds of miles from the final destination of contraband goods. The definitions of these goods was not restricted to arms, ammunition and explosives but was extended to manufactured goods and nearly all raw materials including food.

Only by this strong attitude of the British Government was it possible to sustain and ultimately bring to a successful conclusion these long conflicts.

It is perhaps worth recalling that Mr Lloyd George in the closing days of the first world war refused to agree to the armistice terms finally presented for the acceptance of the German Government until President Wilson agreed to withdraw or explain away the ambivalent phrase "Freedom of the Seas" which was included in his famous fourteen points.

Yours faithfully,
STOCKTON,
4 Little Essex Street, WC2,
January 16.

Wind in the wires

From Mr Raymond Lister

Sir, Mr Steven Alier (December 27) can listen to the haunting moan of the wind without the help of ugly telegraph poles, by using an Aeolian harp. They are still being made and need only be shut under a casement window to produce chords of a variety that puts telegraph wires to shame.

Yours faithfully,
RAYMOND LISTER,
Windmill House,
Linton, Cambridge.

Time's winged chariot

From Mr Alexander Renwick

Sir, Surely the key to your correspondent's (Mr D. Groves) problem (January 11) is to be found, as is so often the case, in Kipling: specifically in the words, "sixty seconds' worth of distance run".

Those of us who have experienced both decades will recall that in the 1930s we were struggling uphill on life's road, and we got through the distance slowly. By contrast, in the 1980s most of us are, regrettably, coasting much more speedily downhill.

I, for one, rather wish that Mr Groves, and you, had not reminded us of this.

Yours faithfully,
ALEXANDER RENWICK,
Beech House, Baldersby,
Near Thirsk, North Yorkshire.

From Mr Michael Sherrard, QC

Sir, The process of reaching a just verdict according to law involves two fundamental questions in strict order. First, what are the primary facts (i.e., what is proved to have happened); second, what are the inferences to be drawn from those facts (e.g., was it done dishonestly?).

The latter question may not be too difficult for lay folk to answer. It is the first stage that calls for special skills and expertise, and not simply some untrained instinct or common sense.

I believe that an accused person in a complex case is likely to be endangered on occasions by adverse pre-trial publicity and prejudice, and he will not be helped by collective lack of expertise on the part of jurors. An accused is entitled to be tried by a tribunal that has the necessary skills and experience for evaluating the complex commercial data which is put against him.

As things stand, no reasons are given by jurors by which their thought processes can be judged. The system proposed by Lord Roskill's committee would involve a verdict explained by a reasoned judgment, and if it was in error it would be readily open to correction on appeal. A conviction is very hard to upset under the current system.

In his article published today (January 14), Mr Walter Merricks "gives the game away". His notion of a "specialized magistrates court" in the City of London to deal with the lesser financial miscreants simply underlines the view of the majority of the Roskill committee that those charged with major fraud are also better dealt with by a professional well-informed tribunal.

I venture to forecast that both the general public as well as accused persons will be better served by justice procedures of a more appropriate quality. Mr Merricks' trial of bias on the part of the tribunal is unwelcome.

Mr Merricks balks at the thin end of the wedge. The answer to that

is vigilance, not retreat from sensible reforms in given areas.

Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL SHERRARD,
2 Crown Office Row,
Temple, EC4,
January 14.

From Mr C. J. M. Hardie

Sir, Fraud investigations must be efficient - the wrong-doers must be punished; and legitimate - the public must feel that, as with the jury system, the process is fair and democratic.

On efficiency, Roskill does not go far enough. Over the last three years thousands of hours and millions of pounds have been spent on the best City lawyers and accountants to investigate the wrongdoings associated with the Howdens syndicates which Alexander & Alexander bought in 1982.

We now think we know what happened, and accordingly an offer has been made which should clear the matter up. It is inconceivable that this should have been achieved without using expensive, independent professionals.

These professionals would never become full-time employees of the Directory of Public Prosecutions (or any new public body). It is not only a matter of pay; they all have private practices which offer far more variety and prestige than the State could ever provide. If Roskill's procedures are to be efficient, they will have to use outside professionals. No Government department will attract enough good people.

It may be that if the investigations are first-rate, many of the difficulties associated with jury trials would disappear or be reduced, because a good investigation means a clearer and better presented case.

Yours sincerely,
JEREMY HARDIE,
The Old Rectory,
Norfolk,
January 13.

Private and confidential

From Professor Sir Thomas Smith, QC

Sir, The "Westland affair" has focused attention on the implications of making correspondence private and confidential. Though the Prime Minister stated that her policy is to respect the confidentiality of correspondence thus marked, this seems a matter of preference rather than of obligation, unless there has been antecedent agreement that such communications should be treated as confidential.

Communications to a lawyer, doctor or minister of religion acting in a professional capacity are rightly regarded as confidential. If the sender of an unsolicited communication should be entitled to impose on its recipient a duty of confidentiality, irrespective of content? This content may include matters of national interest, threats, insults or defamation of third parties.

Does confidentiality include the identity of the author of the communication and the fact that the communication was received, as well as its actual content? If the letter and envelope are handwritten, it might well be thought unreasonable to expect the recipient to deny receipt of a letter from a sender identifiable by his or her handwriting.

Yours faithfully,
T. B. SMITH,
18 Royal Circus, Edinburgh.

The missing matron

From Dr Roderick Storing

Sir, There is a sad irony in your article "When a matron is sorely missed" (January 13), written by the General Secretary of the Royal College of Nursing. It was the nursing profession who got rid of matrons; and yes, she is sorely missed.

There is an irony, too, in Mr Clay's warning that the ward sister's authority will be eroded by the implementation of the Griffiths report.

The low morale of ward sisters - albeit due partly to the cutbacks - is, in my judgement, much to do with the attempt, over recent years, by nurse politicians and nurse educationalists to increase the "professional status of nurses" and move away from what they describe as being the "doctor - handmaiden" image of nurses.

Manifestations of these attempts at "professionalisation" are the endless forms, memoranda, regulations and interference from the nursing hierarchy, all of which do more than anything to undermine the work and authority of the ward sister.

In the past, the efficient ward sister, with common sense and compassion, experience and training, was given enough autonomy and authority by Matron and had her professional status as a matter of unspoken right. To have called her a doctor's "handmaiden" would have been thought ludicrous.

Anything that can recover some authority and autonomy for the ward sister, and anything that allows her to get on with her work, will be welcomed.

Yours faithfully,
R. A. STORING,
42 Felstead Road, Wanstead, E11.

The forgotten disease

From the President of the Royal College of Psychiatrists

Sir, The move to "community care" has been in progress for many years. It is one which the Council of the Royal College of Psychiatrists welcomes and supports, but we are increasingly concerned at the emphasis on the run-down of mental hospitals. We believe that hard-pressed treasurers in the NHS may see this development as a means of saving money.

Recent changes in mental health legislation reflects the concern of society over compulsory treatment. These changes have made it more difficult for relatives, as well as psychiatrists, to arrange for treatment for that minority of the mentally ill who need it but are reluctant to accept it.

It may be even more difficult to treat such patients in the community in the future. Your articles on schizophrenia (December 16, 17, 18, 1985) have documented the hardship for parents and other relatives who find themselves in this situation.

Equally important is the question of ensuring that the quality of residential facilities for patients who have left hospital is adequate. Some local authorities appear to take their responsibilities less seriously than others. The American experience of the provision of such facilities by private enterprise has been varied and in other places very poor. Your correspondents reported similar difficulties in this country; our members know of many more.

The efficiency of a psychiatric or of any other medical service will depend not only on its professionals,

Paying price for cathedral entry

From Dr J. M. Maddison

Sir, The news that the Dean and Chapter of Ely plan to charge £1.50 for entrance to the cathedral is unwelcome to churchgoers, tourists and all those who love the great churches of medieval England. A cathedral, perhaps more than any other ancient building, communicates a sense of tranquillity, permanence and history.

Built largely by voluntary subscription and encapsulating the culture, technology and the spiritual aspirations of their creators, it is essential for their whole religious purpose that they remain freely available to all.

More surprising perhaps than the entry charge itself is the real cause for this unpalatable measure. Cathedral lie outside the system of State control which, with the one hand, gives substantial grant aid and, with the other, protects our historic buildings, great and small, from changes that might damage their character.

It is now possible for a parish church to obtain a grant of up to 50 per cent, provided it submits all future plans for alteration to the Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission, but this modest reform does not extend to cathedrals. Ironically, therefore, our greatest churches, while enjoying a smaller measure of statutory protection than any other historic building, suffer acutely from lack of funds.

Churches, Colleges and Pits and virtually every other major central church continue to stand because of Government finance while Ely and her beautiful sisters are reduced to inelegant commercial measures by self-imposed penury.

Surely England must now come into line with Europe. Now that Ely has demonstrated that the Church of England cannot decorously continue without State aid it must gracefully accept the financial assistance and the planning controls which every major historic building needs.

Yours sincerely,
JOHN MADDISON,
10 Church Terrace,
Aylsham,
Norfolk,
January 14.

Which chestnut?

From Dr Oliver Rackham

Sir, The identity of historic timbers is a classic field for misinformation; authors copy one another and should not always be believed. The great roofs of the Chateau de Sully (which I have seen) and of Westminster Hall are among the many ancient structures alleged to be of chestnut. Both are in fact of oak.

The misapprehension is more than two centuries old. Daines Barrington, the correspondent of Gilbert White, once saw someone lose a bet that a timber "from a very ancient house in Chancery Lane" was chestnut. At that time it was spiders that the so-called chestnut timbers were supposed to repel.

Sweet chestnut was present but rare in the medieval England, and contemporary documents mention the tree and its timber. I am familiar with the timber in Italian and Greek buildings and have been on the look-out for it in historic carpentry and furniture in England, but so far without success. I should be interested to hear of any definitely identified examples dating from before 1700. Such are found, chestnut, like "old ash" timbers, and "Irish bog oak", must remain a possible but unconfirmed legend.

Horse chestnut is a much later introduction. Its timber would rarely have been available before the nineteenth century, and then only through the felling of ornamental trees. It is a poor structural timber and, if found and correctly identified, would illustrate the fact that any species can be used at a pinch.

Yours faithfully,
OLIVER RACKHAM,
Corpus Christi College,
Cambridge.

Milk quotas

From Mr Ben Blower

Sir, How sad that Mr Hannam (January 9) should seem to seek discord out of the letter from Mr Anderson (January 9). Here I own a farm land most suitable for dairying. The proposed scheme appears to offer me some £125,000 to stop milking, a useful bonus at the age of 64, if I was a tenant a bonus difficult to refuse.

As owner, however, what I gain from this bonus I lose in the reduction in the value of my farm. It is surely the amount of this drop in value that a tenant would take from his landlord's pocket.

Yours faithfully,
BEN BLOWER,
Covehall Farm,
North Cove,
Beccles,
Suffolk.

but equally on the development of a working alliance with patients and their families, with voluntary groups and with Government. Our members are eager to participate in and provide leadership in a first-class psychiatric service available to every citizen.

The will is there, both our own and that of our professional colleagues, who are equally necessary to such an enterprise. A single letter in your columns (May 9, 1970) led to the formation of the National Schizophrenia Fellowship. Council of this college hopes that your recent articles will lead to a continued response from society for the plight of the mentally ill.

THOMAS BEWLEY, President,
Royal College of Psychiatrists,
Belgrave Square, SW1,
January 15.



ON THIS DAY

JANUARY 18 1902

Mutinies in the Navy were common in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries reaching their height with those at Spithead and the Nore in 1797. A serious outbreak occurred in December 1801 when the *Téméraire* was ordered to sail for the West Indies. Two courts-martial were held and 18 seamen were condemned to death; two were sentenced to receive 300 lashes each.

THE TRIAL OF THE MUTINEERS

LATE OF HIS MAJESTY'S SHIP TEMERAIRE, HELD ON BOARD HIS MAJESTY'S SHIP THE GLADIATOR, IN PORTSMOUTH HARBOUR

THURSDAY, JAN. 14

John Anfrey deposed that on Saturday, the 5th of December, he heard Allen say to Stevenson, when they were drinking together, there would be blood shed before the week was at an end. Stevenson observed to the Prisoner that somebody might pay for it. The Prisoner said there was no fear; the best of them were Men-of-war-men and know which way to go about it. But as to the *Johnny Newcomer*, they would know what to do with them. On the 1st day of January, Taylor and Allen drank "Success to the British heroes" and observed that there was no fear, and advised them all to shake hands to tickle each other. He about flew in the evening when the uproar began, after George Dixon called all hands up. Allen said, now, my boys, don't be afraid. George Dixon, when he went down the fore hatchway ladder, said to everyone, all hands on deck, you know, bear a hand up, and he came up the main-hatchway with a gang of about fifty hands to go aft and disarm the Sentries, to defend themselves on the forecastle, and destroy those Gentlemen... When they found the Soldiers were under arms, they rushed forward and called out deliver the Prisoner. Dixon, Taylor and George Cummins acted in this manner. Riley said no Prisoner should be kept. Captain Eyles collared James Riley, and said I suppose you are one of the ringleaders. He answered I am not, I have nothing to do with the b---s. All the Prisoners but Allen, were present forward. Simmons was there more busy than any of the rest; they all cheered... On Sunday, when the ports were opened, the Prisoners, Thomas Simmons, tried to unship the ladder. Mr. Douglas, the Boatswain, had his foot on the ladder; Simmons said to Taylor, I was very high breaking the b---s' neck, and Taylor sung out, kill the b--- break his neck; and sung out for about and crew-bars. Simmons, Taylor, Geo. Dixon and G. Cummins cried out for shot and crew-bars. Riley wanted a gun to frighten the Officers, but they never touched a gun to his knowledge. On Sunday night, about eight o'clock, Taylor went fore and aft to see if he could find any crew-bars - he brought one up, and he came up the ladder. On Sunday night, about eight o'clock, Taylor went fore and aft to see if he could find any crew-bars - he brought a crew-bar forward, and ordered the people before they went to bed on the starboard bay not bring their hammocks up, and they were piped up. On Friday, Thomas Simmons said, he was very sorry he did not kill two or three of the Gentlemen, when he had it in his power on Sunday the 5th, and he said He would sharpen and grind his knife to get revenge that his own comrades were gone off the ship for they were all guilty of the same crime. All the Prisoners took an active part as ringleaders. Riley spoke of smothering Mr. Staunton in his bed. The whole of the Prisoners said they would not go to the West Indies.

THOMAS SPENCER SWORN.
... On Tuesday, the 8th, he saw Taylor in his berth with the other Fitzgerald, underneath the forecastle on the starboard side. He had been tried by a Court Martial once before, and he would be tried again, before he would go to the West Indies. On Sunday, when the ports were lowered down, Cook sung out unship the ladders. Simmons ran to the main ladder, and tried to lift it up, but could not; then he ran to the fore ladder, and lifted that up, and sung out, when the Officers came on the lower deck. Kill them! kill them! kill the b---s!...

THE SENTENCE

The prisoners were put to the bar, and the Judge Advocate, in the same form as upon the last Trial, read the Sentences, declaring Allen, Taylor, Dixon, Riley, and Simmons, guilty of the Charges against them, and awarding the Judgment of Death; and Commoyne in part guilty, and ordering him to receive 200 lashes.

The Prisoners all exclaimed: "The Lord will be done!"

Taylor: "I hope we shall be allowed time to make our peace with God."

President: "It does not rest with the Court; it depends upon a superior power."

Yours faithfully,
T. C. WHITMORE,
Old Housings,
Wood Green,
Wimsey, Oxfordshire.

From Mrs Angela V. Old

Sir, In December, 1964, my husband's parents took the top tier of our wedding cake from Goring, in Sussex, to Hong Kong, where it was destined to become the christening cake of our first daughter. It was left under the aircraft seat and journeyed to Tokyo, then back to Hong Kong (courtesy of BOAC).

It travelled hopefully but proved, sadly, to have dried since our wedding in April, 1962, so perhaps this doesn't count?

Yours faithfully,
ANGELA V. OLD,
1 Glendower Street,
Monmouth, Gwent.

Far festive fare

From Dr T. C. Whitmore

Sir, When exploring the remote tropical jungles of the Solomon Islands, and later Malaysia, as a forest botanist, between 1962 and 1972, I always took Christmas puddings to eat after the rice and salt fish after a particularly arduous day's trek.

On mountain tops I would bury the tin under a small cairn, enclosing a cryptic message to puzzle later climbers.

Yours faithfully,
T. C. WHITMORE,
Old Housings,
Wood Green,
Wimsey, Oxfordshire.

7

THE ARTS

Dance

Bargain of the ballet

Giselle
Covent Garden

Paul Hamlyn's beliefs that the good things in life should be brought to as many people as possible and that ballet is one of those good things make him dear to my heart, so I hope he enjoyed as much as I did the liveliness and obvious interest of many people visiting Covent Garden for the first time at last night's *Giselle*, one of his performances for which his generosity reduced all seats to £3 or less.

Whatever quibbles one might have about Peter Wright's production of this and other classics, their shared virtue is that he always tries to make the action clear, which must have been a benefit to those experiencing ballet for the first time.

Ravenna Tucker, who danced the title part, gave a pleasing, carefully considered performance without throwing

any new or personal light on the character.

Tucker was at her best as the lightly-moving ghost in Act Two, but there are signs of much thought in her earlier scenes, too, perhaps, more individuality will come. For me, the most remarkable few moments all evening came in the introduction of kind of balletic recitative - to Tracy Brown's solo as Myrthe. There, although unfortunately not in the solo itself, she achieved a strange quality that made her seem a being possessed.

A dancer such as Phillip Broomhead, who overreached himself through sheer eagerness to make an effect in his short solo, leading the harvest dances, might show much better with more scope and a chance to act. I find myself warming to Henri Busser's arrangement of the Adam score: more direct, strange and dramatic than more familiar versions.

John Percival

Concert

Circa 1500
Wigmore Hall

"Circa 1500" is this chamber ensemble's name and also, unsurprisingly, a fairly precise description of its repertoire. In the case composers associated with the courts of Ferrara and Mantua around the time of Isabella d'Este who employed most of the leading musicians of the day. Elegantly-turned *frottoles*, their texts offering worldly wisdoms like "the fearful frog is never happy outside its pond", rubbed shoulders with stately sacred pieces; ornate instrumental dances were contrasted with the conventionally-tormented souls laid bare in the love songs.

It was slightly disappointing, then, that so much sounded so similar here. The soprano Emily Van Evers was fine in the sacred songs, which included Marchetto Cara's serene *Ave, Maria gratia plena*.

But in the lighter, secular

repertoire the singer seemed unwilling either to deliver these potentially catchy tunes with the crisp articulation which would bring them to life, or to characterize the individual strophes sufficiently to keep the listener interested in what the texts had to say.

The instrumental items were rather livelier. *Fuge la morte*, by the far from dry Johannes Martini became a showpiece for the nimble recorder playing of Nancy Madden, and later she joined with the outstanding

harp-player Erin Headley, who gave a superbly agile performance of Eustachio Romano's mercurial *Cantus cum tenore*. What really caught the audience's imagination, however, were the big ensemble dances, such as Diego Ortiz's artfully syncretized *Passamezzo moderno*, where Paula Chatecau-neur's lute and guitar playing by itself generated all the necessary vivacity.

Richard Morrison

Radio

Glittering creatures under contract

You do not immediately associate Radio 2 or the name of Mr Hubert Gregg with the more serious programmes of the day, and this would certainly apply to those which have gone out irregularly over several years under the titles of *Call it Style* or *I Call it Genius*. These have been relaxed, "arty" little numbers, liberally laced with music, about one of the network's main preoccupations: the lives of the stars and the star-makers.

The programmes have just been repeating as a series of a Tuesday evening, ending this last week with one of the "stylists" whom I had not heard before, Judy Garland. The received version of this lady's life is that she destroyed herself in pursuit of an overwhelming need for love and security way beyond the power of any normal human being to supply. What Mr Gregg and his

producer, Phyllis Robinson, did was to tell us how she got to be like that (mother's insatiable ambition for her daughters did not help) and, more soberly, how the circumstances of her life as one of MGM's great stars did everything to keep her on the downward path. These seemed a truly awful picture of the lives of those glittering creatures who found themselves imprisoned in the Hollywood star-system and above all of those, doubly unfortunate, who were contracted to Louis B. Mayer.

Judy Garland's life under this monstrous fellow was lived to a punishing, unrelenting schedule. It was supported by a regimen of pep-pills, hormones to keep her weight down by one sleeping tablet - Mayer told the doctors what to prescribe. An inconvenient pregnancy was terminated on his orders - illegal, of course, but Mayer was

above the law. Mr Gregg's understanding style, pointed up the contrast between the image and the life, making this apparently lightweight programme not only affecting but shocking.

In *Pleasant the Patient* (Radio 4, Sunday, producer Miles Barton) Geoff Watts looked into the strange phenomenon of the placebo effect, concluding wisely that, since it is plainly there and will not go away, scientists would do well to try to understand it and to cooperate with its extraordinary healing powers, instead of regarding it as a great inconvenience to a properly conducted experiment. What goes for medicine is likely to apply in other spheres, and one conclusion you might draw from this experience is that human beings are suggestible.

Talking of suggestibility, I was rather tickled to hear Ned

Sherin in *Loose Ends* (Radio 4, Saturday, producers Ian Garthhouse, Simon Shaw and Cathie Mahoney) chatting to his former brother Alfred and to observe how the bright, slightly showbiz tones in which he conducts the rest of the programme had fallen away, to be replaced by something much more staid.

This was one of a series of items in which siblings whose paths have diverged will be brought face to face. When studio-based, however, this new venture reveals Radio 4 once again striving for the smart, the sophisticated, while turning in some booming clichés in the process. It is also grasshopper-minded and even Mr Sherin's smooth prolixity cannot make the frantic linking of one unrelated topic to the next sound anything but silly.

David Wade

Opera

A desert of contemporary motifs



Temporary peace at the conference table: John Tomlinson as Moses and Neil Howlett (right) as Pharaoh

It is not just that the action looks so feeble on its own terms, nor that it is in a state of permanent magnetic repulsion against the music of the 1820s. The whole evening is filled with deliberate plays that treat the music and its singers ignorantly, like the awful electric message board that flashes in a cross-rhythm, or the unnecessary movement in, for instance, Sinaida's big solo, or the discourteous circling of people in front of Anna during her last act aria.

Mr Warner directs as if movement can establish a freedom of action in

spite of the music: as witness his scenes of violence at the end of the opera. But of course it cannot. What alone can persuade us these people are free agents in their bold assumption of what the music offers them, and there could be no finer example of this than John Tomlinson's Moses. After the first act he is encouraged to cultivate a Geldof slouch, but his voice still sounds out clearly with the stern beauty and selfless pride of the prophet. It is a magnificent performance that alone justifies a visit to this production, which, like the others in this series, is not to be revived.

There are pleasures too from among the rest of the cast. Cathryn Pope sings with delightful tone and fine phrasing as Anna, and Ethna Robinson makes one relish the moments allotted to her mother Miriam. Jane Eaglen has a sporting shot at Sinaida, even if she does go glazy in the top register: this is a cruelly difficult secondary role. Glenn Winslade as Amenophis is fluent and fresh when not under pressure, and the conductor Alberto Erede is content with a gentle account of the orchestral score.

Paul Griffiths

Long distance form: Mark Lawson finds that *Everyman* now has total consistency of ambition

Television films about religion have tended to be mongrel documentaries, caught between religion's aim to celebrate and affirm and journalism's wish to undermine and question.

In recent years this disparity has produced two types of programme: "Why I believe" hymn-and-remembrance slots like *Songs of Praise* (BBC) and *Highway* (ITV), and at the other extreme series such as *The Human Factor* (ITV) and *Heart of the Matter* (BBC), which examine ethics, morality or human endeavour.

The longest survivor of this secondary category, and undoubtedly the strongest runner, is *Everyman*, the BBC series which, since 1977, has set itself to address "the beliefs, the passions and values that shape our world".

Everyman has suddenly, in

its eighth and ninth series, raised the heat of enthusiasm, achievement, press and audience response, by several degrees. The series now averages 3.7 million viewers - a small number, but significant - and has been the most successful of the series since its launch. *Everyman* has achieved its higher profile by a process which its editor, Daniel Woolf, describes as "remaining true to the core of our brief, while exploring the margins. The aim is to cover a broad subject area in a variety of styles".

How this theory reaches the screen can be seen in the production of the most recent series, of three types of *Everyman* film. The first is the traditional "God-slot" documentary about a spiritual or institutional aspect of con-

temporary religion: an example would be *A Fairly Honourable Defeat*, last year's film about the Church's work in the inner cities. The second type of film impinges on religion only glancingly: for example, an account of the treatment of torture victims. The final kind of *Everyman* is the dramatized life of a figure of religious interest: *Shadowlands*, about the only romance in the life of C. S. Lewis, or most controversially, *John Lennon: A Journey in the Life*.

What is most admirable about *Everyman* is the consistency of its ambition: it has achieved a frisson of unpredictability. There was a time when films on spiritual issues, snuff, concrete overcoats of worthiness, slipped into television's river of trivia and sank. The objection has been raised

that the series' greater range of targets has left God hollering from a distance: to allow time to Lennon (a drug-taking atheist) turned some commentators a suitably episcopal purple. In fact, *John Lennon: A Journey in the Life* argued a spiritual basis for Lennon's inner richness and sensation-chasing and established the subject as one perfectly legitimate for *Everyman*.

Shadowlands was, I think, the best single drama of last year, making a point about Lewis as a "non-playing captain" in the game of love and grief, suddenly called in to bat.

Religious programming is something which television has done more from duty than enthusiasm: doing it well was secondary to merely being seen to do it. *Everyman* is commendable for bringing passion and ambition to its pursuit of duty. The label "religious" has tended to be a leper's bell for schedulers, but confounding these fears a fine series has found its own large and faithful congregation.

Nicholas Shakespeare

European Law Report

Tax transfer of Community funds to national budget contrary to EEC obligations

Yard v Jones (Inspector of Taxes) 44/84

Mr Justice U. Everling, acting as president and Judges K. Bahlmann, J. J. J. Bosco, T. Koopmans, D. V. Galmot, C. Kakouris and T. O'Higgins

Solicitor General Sir Gordon Styrn Judgment delivered January 15

Conduct by which a member state could unilaterally interfere with the system adopted for financing the Community was contrary to the duty of genuine co-operation and assistance owed by member states to the Community and to the duty to refrain from jeopardizing the attainment of the objectives of the Treaty.

Mr Hurd, a UK national, was the treasurer of the European School at Culham, Oxfordshire. The inspector of taxes made tax assessments for the years 1978/1979 and 1979/1980 in respect of income paid by the European School to Mr Hurd during those years. Mr Hurd appealed against those assessments to the special commissioners for income tax.

The European Schools were set up in the various places where the situations of the European Communities were located, including, since 1978, at Culham. Their purpose was to provide a school for the children of officials and servants of the Communities in their mother tongue.

They were established on the basis of two agreements ("the Agreements") concluded between the six original member states of the European Communities. The United Kingdom acceded to those agreements after its accession to the European Communities.

The board of governors, composed of the competent ministers of the member states and the representative of the European Communities, adopted provisions concerning the rights and obligations of members of the teaching staff of the European Schools ("the Teaching Staff Regulations").

According to the salary scale applied in their state of origin, and second, the amount paid by the European School known as the "European supplement". That supplement corresponded to the difference between the national salary and a standard salary established by the Teaching Staff Regulations on the basis of the staff regulations of officials of the European Communities.

The levying of national taxation on teachers' salaries was the subject-matter of a decision adopted at a meeting held in January 1957 between the representatives of the six original member states of the European Community, who had formed themselves into the board of governors of the first European School at Luxembourg.

In that decision the board decided that members of the teaching staff should pay tax on the part of the salary corresponding to their national salary. On the other hand, the supplement resulting from the application of the teaching staff regulations should be exempt from tax.

In order to ensure that, regardless of their state of origin and in spite of the differences between the national income tax charged in the different member states, the net remuneration of teachers was standardized, the board of governors made provision for the payment of a "differential allowance" equal to the difference between the amount levied in taxes under national legislation and the amount which would be levied under the regulations applying the tax for the benefit of the European Communities.

For teaching staff of the European Schools in Luxembourg, Belgium, Italy, the Netherlands and Germany, irrespective of their nationality, the European Communities and the differential allowances paid by those schools were, in one way or another, exempted from national income tax, both in the teachers' state of origin and in the state where the school was situated.

In the United Kingdom the European supplement and the differential allowances paid by the European School at Culham to teachers who were not UK nationals were not subject to income tax. The main proceedings concerned the question whether such payments might, on the other

hand, be charged a tax when they were made to UK national teachers. The inspector of taxes took the view that those sums were liable to tax since no exemption was provided for in UK legislation or in the Statute or the Teaching Staff Regulations. Mr Hurd claimed that the sums paid by the European School should be exempt from national taxation by virtue of article 3 of the Act of Accession of the United Kingdom to the EEC and articles 5 and 7 of the EEC Treaty.

The special commissioners considered that their decision depended upon certain questions of interpretation of Community law and they therefore referred those questions to the Court of Justice of the European Communities for a preliminary ruling. In its judgment the European Court of Justice held as follows:

Justification The commissioners first sought to establish whether the court had jurisdiction to give a preliminary ruling under article 177 of the EEC Treaty on the interpretation of article 3 of the Act of Accession with regard to the instruments concerning the European Schools and their teaching staff.

According to article 1(3) of the Treaty of Accession the provisions concerning the powers and jurisdiction of the institutions as set out in the EEC Treaty were to apply in respect of the Treaty of Accession including the provision of the Act of Accession annexed to it.

The court therefore had the jurisdiction under article 177 to give a preliminary ruling on the interpretation of article 3 of the Act of Accession.

However, the United Kingdom maintained that the court might not, in interpreting that article, interpret the instruments which were covered by that article.

The court found in the first place that the Statute and the Protocol which led to the establishment of the European Schools were agreements concluded by the original member states relating to the functioning of the Communities or connected with their activities within the meaning of the second sentence of article 3(1), and that the United Kingdom acceded to those agreements in accordance with its obligation under that provision.

On the other hand the 1957 decision was of a secondary nature in relation to the Statute and could not itself be regarded as an international agreement within the meaning of article 3(1).

Article 3(2) extended the *acquis communautaire* which new member states were under a duty to accept by virtue of their accession to the Communities to all declarations or resolutions or other positions...

concerning the European Communities adopted by common agreement of the member states. The 1957 decision which was adopted for the purposes of the implementation of the agreement on the Statute concluded in connection with the functioning of the Communities was one of the "positions" covered by that provision. Consequently, in relation to the 1957 decision the new member states were "in the same situation as the original member states" by virtue of article 3(3).

However, article 3(3) did not attach any additional legal effect to the measures to which it applied. It was therefore intended to ensure that the new member states were subject to the same obligations as the original member states by virtue of the measures adopted in its absence.

By their second question the special commissioners asked in the first place whether article 5 of the EEC Treaty required member states to give effect to the 1957 decision and thereby whether the member states were under an obligation to exempt from domestic taxation the European supplements paid to teaching staff of the European Schools where those staff were their nationals.

As to article 5 it was to be noted that the second sentence of the first paragraph of that article imposed on member states an obligation to facilitate the achievement of the Communities' tasks, while the second paragraph required member states to abstain from any measure which could jeopardize the attainment of the objectives of the Treaty.

That provision was the expression of the more general rule of genuine cooperation and assistance mutual duties of genuine cooperation and assistance. Those duties, which were derived from the Treaties, could not be applied to agreements between member states which lay outside that framework, such as, for example, the Statute of the European School.

The position would be different if the implementation of a provision of the Treaties or of secondary Community law or the functioning

of the Community institutions were impeded by a measure taken to implement such an agreement concluded between the member states outside the scope of the Treaties.

Under article 24(2) of the Teaching Staff Regulations the European School granted a differential allowance to compensate for the domestic taxation charged on its teachers' salaries in so far as the amount thereof exceeded the amount which would be charged under the provisions applicable to officials of the European Community.

If a member state were to tax the European supplements, the school would therefore refund the tax by means of a differential allowance, which might itself be taxed. That process could theoretically be repeated *ad infinitum*.

The financial burden of that process fell entirely on the Community budget since the Community had to pay for the difference between, on the one hand, the national salaries of the teachers and, on the other hand, the total budget of the European School. If the attitude of the United Kingdom authorities in Mr Hurd's case were adopted by other member states the result would be an effective transfer of funds from the Community budget to the national budget, and the financial consequences would be directly detrimental to the Community.

In that way a member state could unilaterally interfere with the system adopted for financing the Community and apportioning financial burdens between the member states.

Such consequences could not be accepted. Conduct giving rise to them was contrary to the duty of genuine cooperation and assistance which member states owed the Community and which found expression in the obligation laid down in article 5 of the EEC Treaty, which was intended to facilitate the achievement of the Communities' tasks and to refrain from jeopardizing the attainment of the objectives of the Treaty.

According to a consistent line of decisions of the court, a provision produced direct effect in relations between the member states and their subjects only if it was clear and unconditional and not contingent on any discretionary implementing measure.

Those requirements were not fulfilled with regard to the obligation at issue in these proceedings. It was for each member state to decide the manner and method by which it chose to prevent its tax treatment of teachers at European Schools from producing detrimental effects for the system of financing the Community and apportioning financial burdens between the member states.

Article 7 The second question also sought to establish whether article 7 of the EEC Treaty or any other provision of Community law required a member state to extend to its own nationals the exemption from domestic income tax which it granted to teachers of the European Schools who were nationals of another member state and, more specifically, to apply the 1957 decision in relation to them.

In order to reply to that question it was necessary to consider whether such a situation fell within the "scope of application of this Treaty" for the purposes of article 7.

It was true that teachers at the European School might be regarded as workers within the meaning of article 48 of the EEC Treaty, who, when they were employed in a school situated in another member state, had made use of their right to free movement within the Community.

That was not however, the case with regard to a teacher who was a national of a member state in which the European School in question was situated and who had not moved within the Community to take up a post with that school. As the court had previously held, the principle of non-discrimination enshrined in article 7, together with a specific expression of that principle in article 48, could not be applied to situations which were wholly internal to a member state and which were in no way connected to any situations envisaged by Community law.

The mere fact that nationals of a member state were employed by a

Court of Justice of the European Communities

European school situated in the territory of a member state, and not sufficient to confer on those persons the benefit of the Community rules on the free movement of workers and to limit the power of that member state to adopt measures in relation to them which were more restrictive than those applied to nationals of other states.

It followed that article 7 could not be relied upon to prohibit a member state from applying to the teaching staff of a European School situated on its territory tax treatment which was less favourable to its own nationals than to the nationals of other member states.

On those grounds, the court ruled:

1. The Court of Justice had jurisdiction to interpret article 3 of the Act of Accession. By its decision such jurisdiction it could interpret the measures covered by that provision only in order to determine its scope, and not for the purpose of determining member states' obligations under such measures.

2. Article 3(3) of the Act of Accession was to be interpreted as applying to the 1957 decision. It did not however add to the legal scope of that decision.

3. By virtue of the duty of genuine cooperation and assistance which member states owed the Community and which found expression in the obligation laid down in article 5 of the EEC Treaty, which was intended to facilitate the achievement of the Communities' tasks and to refrain from jeopardizing the attainment of the objectives of the Treaty, member states were prohibited from subjecting to domestic taxation the salaries paid by the European Schools to their teachers, where the burden of such taxation was borne by the Community budget. That obligation did not produce direct effects capable of being relied upon in relations between the member states and their subjects.

4. Neither article 7 of the EEC Treaty nor the general principles of Community law required a member state to give effect to the 1957 decision and to exempt salaries of teachers at a European School situated on its territory from domestic taxation, where those teachers were nationals of that member state.

THE TIMES Portfolio

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No.	Company	1985 High	1985 Low	Company	Price	Chgs	Div	P/E
1	Black Arrow	445	380	Brown Shipley	420	0	13.5	31
2	Chamberlain Ph	41	39	Claxton	430	0	41.3	10.3
3	AAH	41	39	Claxton	430	0	41.3	10.3
4	BOC	41	39	Claxton	430	0	41.3	10.3
5	Broken Hill	41	39	Claxton	430	0	41.3	10.3
6	Adco Heat	41	39	Claxton	430	0	41.3	10.3
7	Dalgety	41	39	Claxton	430	0	41.3	10.3
8	Cope Altman	41	39	Claxton	430	0	41.3	10.3
9	Avon Rubber	41	39	Claxton	430	0	41.3	10.3
10	Cape Ind	41	39	Claxton	430	0	41.3	10.3
11	Sparrow (GW)	41	39	Claxton	430	0	41.3	10.3
12	Whitman Rees	41	39	Claxton	430	0	41.3	10.3
13	UKO	41	39	Claxton	430	0	41.3	10.3
14	Woodgrove	41	39	Claxton	430	0	41.3	10.3
15	Young (H)	41	39	Claxton	430	0	41.3	10.3
16	Triplex	41	39	Claxton	430	0	41.3	10.3
17	Waterford Glass	41	39	Claxton	430	0	41.3	10.3
18	Wolsey-Hughes	41	39	Claxton	430	0	41.3	10.3
19	Stockdale	41	39	Claxton	430	0	41.3	10.3
20	DRAPERY AND STORES	41	39	Claxton	430	0	41.3	10.3
21	Combined English	41	39	Claxton	430	0	41.3	10.3
22	Seas	41	39	Claxton	430	0	41.3	10.3
23	Reed (Austin)	41	39	Claxton	430	0	41.3	10.3
24	Vastana Vella	41	39	Claxton	430	0	41.3	10.3
25	De Home Stores	41	39	Claxton	430	0	41.3	10.3
26	S & U Stores	41	39	Claxton	430	0	41.3	10.3
27	Nest	41	39	Claxton	430	0	41.3	10.3
28	Habitu Mothercare	41	39	Claxton	430	0	41.3	10.3
29	Geni SR	41	39	Claxton	430	0	41.3	10.3
30	Grattan	41	39	Claxton	430	0	41.3	10.3
31	Wimpey (George)	41	39	Claxton	430	0	41.3	10.3
32	BPB Industries	41	39	Claxton	430	0	41.3	10.3
33	Taylor Woodrow	41	39	Claxton	430	0	41.3	10.3
34	Rugby Cement	41	39	Claxton	430	0	41.3	10.3
35	Br Design	41	39	Claxton	430	0	41.3	10.3
36	Blue Circle	41	39	Claxton	430	0	41.3	10.3
37	Coslan	41	39	Claxton	430	0	41.3	10.3
38	Barnard Davis	41	39	Claxton	430	0	41.3	10.3
39	Redland	41	39	Claxton	430	0	41.3	10.3
40	Vireoplat	41	39	Claxton	430	0	41.3	10.3

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Weekly Dividend						
MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN

Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividend of £20,000 in today's newspaper.

BRITISH FUNDS

Unit Price 1985 High Low

SHORTS (Under Five Years)

Unit Price 1985 High Low

FIVE TO FIFTEEN YEARS

Unit Price 1985 High Low

OVER FIFTEEN YEARS

Unit Price 1985 High Low

UNDATED

Unit Price 1985 High Low

INDEX-LINKED

Unit Price 1985 High Low

Prospective real redemption yield on projected inflation rate (RPI) of (a) 6% and (b) 10%

BREWERIES

Unit Price 1985 High Low

BANKS DISCOUNT HP

Unit Price 1985 High Low

ELECTRICALS

Unit Price 1985 High Low

INDUSTRIALS A-D

Unit Price 1985 High Low

INDUSTRIALS E-K

Unit Price 1985 High Low

INDUSTRIALS L-R

Unit Price 1985 High Low

INDUSTRIALS S-Z

Unit Price 1985 High Low

INDUSTRIALS A-D

Unit Price 1985 High Low

INDUSTRIALS E-K

Unit Price 1985 High Low

INDUSTRIALS L-R

Unit Price 1985 High Low

INDUSTRIALS S-Z

Unit Price 1985 High Low

INDUSTRIALS A-D

Unit Price 1985 High Low

INDUSTRIALS E-K

Unit Price 1985 High Low

INDUSTRIALS L-R

Unit Price 1985 High Low

INDUSTRIALS S-Z

Unit Price 1985 High Low

INDUSTRIALS A-D

Unit Price 1985 High Low

INDUSTRIALS E-K

Unit Price 1985 High Low

INDUSTRIALS L-R

Unit Price 1985 High Low

INDUSTRIALS S-Z

Unit Price 1985 High Low

INDUSTRIALS A-D

Unit Price 1985 High Low

INDUSTRIALS E-K

Unit Price 1985 High Low

INDUSTRIALS L-R

Unit Price 1985 High Low

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

Shares steady

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Jan 13. Dealings End, Jan 24. Contango Day, Jan 27. Settlement Day, Feb 3. Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

1985 High Low Company Price Chgs Div P/E							1985 High Low Company Price Chgs Div P/E							1985 High Low Company Price Chgs Div P/E							1985 High Low Company Price Chgs Div P/E						
445	380	Brown Shipley	420	0	13.5	31	445	380	Brown Shipley	420	0	13.5	31	445	380	Brown Shipley	420	0	13.5	31	445	380	Brown Shipley	420	0	13.5	31
41	39	Chamberlain Ph	41	0	41.3	10.3	41	39	Chamberlain Ph	41	0	41.3	10.3	41	39	Chamberlain Ph	41	0	41.3	10.3	41	39	Chamberlain Ph	41	0	41.3	10.3
41	39	AAH	41	0	41.3	10.3	41	39	AAH	41	0	41.3	10.3	41	39	AAH	41	0	41.3	10.3	41	39	AAH	41	0	41.3	10.3
41	39	BOC	41	0	41.3	10.3	41	39	BOC	41	0	41.3	10.3	41	39	BOC	41	0	41.3	10.3	41	39	BOC	41	0	41.3	10.3
41	39	Broken Hill	41	0	41.3	10.3	41	39	Broken Hill	41	0	41.3	10.3	41	39	Broken Hill	41	0	41.3	10.3	41	39	Broken Hill	41	0	41.3	10.3
41	39	Adco Heat	41	0	41.3	10.3	41	39	Adco Heat	41	0	41.3	10.3	41	39	Adco Heat	41	0	41.3	10.3	41	39	Adco Heat	41	0	41.3	10.3
41	39	Dalgety	41	0	41.3	10.3	41	39	Dalgety	41	0	41.3	10.3	41	39	Dalgety	41	0	41.3	10.3	41	39	Dalgety	41	0	41.3	10.3
41	39	Cope Altman	41	0	41.3	10.3	41	39	Cope Altman	41	0	41.3	10.3	41	39	Cope Altman	41	0	41.3	10.3	41	39	Cope Altman	41	0	41.3	10.3
41	39	Avon Rubber	41	0	41.3	10.3	41	39	Avon Rubber	41	0	41.3	10.3	41	39	Avon Rubber	41	0	41.3	10.3	41	39	Avon Rubber	41	0	41.3	10.3
41	39	Cape Ind	41	0	41.3	10.3	41	39	Cape Ind	41	0	41.3	10.3	41	39	Cape Ind	41	0	41.3	10.3	41	39	Cape Ind	41	0	41.3	10.3
41	39	Sparrow (GW)	41	0	41.3	10.3	41	39	Sparrow (GW)	41	0	41.3	10.3	41	39	Sparrow (GW)	41	0	41.3	10.3	41	39	Sparrow (GW)	41	0	41.3	10.3
41	39	Whitman Rees	41	0	41.3	10.3	41	39	Whitman Rees	41	0	41.3	10.3	41	39	Whitman Rees	41	0	41.3	10.3	41	39	Whitman Rees	41	0	41.3	10.3
41	39	UKO	41	0	41.3	10.3	41	39	UKO	41	0	41.3	10.3	41	39	UKO	41	0	41.3	10.3	41	39	UKO	41	0	41.3	10.3
41	39	Woodgrove	41	0	41.3	10.3	41	39	Woodgrove	41	0	41.3	10.3	41	39	Woodgrove	41	0	41.3	10.3	41	39	Woodgrove	41	0	41.3	10.3
41	39	Young (H)	41	0	41.3	10.3	41	39	Young (H)	41	0	41.3	10.3	41	39	Young (H)	41	0	41.3	10.3	41	39	Young (H)	41	0	41.3	10.3
41	39	Triplex	41	0	41.3	10.3	41	39	Triplex	41	0	41.3	10.3	41	39	Triplex	41	0	41.3	10.3	41	39	Triplex	41	0	41.3	10.3
41	39	Waterford Glass	41	0	41.3	10.3	41	39	Waterford Glass	41	0	41.3	10.3	41	39	Waterford Glass	41	0	41.3	10.3	41	39	Waterford Glass	41	0	41.3	10.3
41	39	Wolsey-Hughes	41	0	41.3	10.3	41	39	Wolsey-Hughes	41	0	41.3	10.3	41	39	Wolsey-Hughes	41	0	41.3	10.3	41	39	Wolsey-Hughes	41	0	41.3	10.3
41	39	Stockdale	41	0	41.3	10.3	41	39	Stockdale	41	0	41.3	10.3	41	39	Stockdale	41	0	41.3	10.3	41	39	Stockdale	41	0	41.3	10.3
41	39	DRAPERY AND STORES	41	0	41.3	10.3	41	39	DRAPERY AND STORES	41	0	41.3	10.3	41	39	DRAPERY AND STORES	41	0	41.3	10.3	41	39	DRAPERY AND STORES	41	0	41.3	10.3
41	39	Combined English	41	0	41.3	10.3	41	39	Combined English	41	0	41.3	10.3	41	39	Combined English	41	0	41.3	10.3	41	39	Combined English	41	0	41.3	10.3
41	39	Seas	41	0	41.3	10.3	41	39	Seas	41	0	41.3	10.3	41	39	Seas	41	0	41.3	10.3	41	39	Seas	41	0	41.3	10.3
41	39	Reed (Austin)	41	0	41.3	10.3	41	39	Reed (Austin)	41	0	41.3	10.3	41	39	Reed (Austin)	41	0	41.3	10.3	41	39	Reed (Austin)	41	0	41.3	10.3
41	39	Vastana Vella	41	0	41.3	10.3	41	39	Vastana Vella	41	0	41.3	10.3	41	39	Vastana Vella	41	0	41.3	10.3	41	39	Vastana Vella	41	0	41.3	10.3
41	39	De Home Stores	41	0	41.3	10.3	41	39	De Home Stores	41	0	41.3	10.3	41	39	De Home Stores	41	0	41.3	10.3	41	39	De Home Stores	41	0	41.3	10.3
41	39	S & U Stores	41	0	41.3	10.3	41	39	S & U Stores	41	0	41.3	10.3	41	39	S & U Stores	41	0	41.3	10.3	41	39	S & U Stores	41	0	41.3	10.3
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41	39	Habitu Mothercare	41	0	41.3	10.3	41	39	Habitu Mothercare	41	0	41.3	10.3	41	39	Habitu Mothercare	41	0	41.3	10.3	41	39	Habitu Mothercare	41	0	41.3	10.3
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41	39	Grattan	41	0	41.3	10.3	41	39	Grattan	41	0	41.3	10.3	41	39	Grattan	41	0	41.3	10.3	41	39	Grattan	41	0	41.3	10.3
41	39	Wimpey (George)	41	0	41.3	10.3	41	39	Wimpey (George)	41	0	41.3	10.3	41	39	Wimpey (George)	41	0	41.3	10.3	41	39	Wimpey (George)	41	0	41.3	10.3
41	39	BPB Industries	41	0	41.3	10.3	41	39	BPB Industries	41	0	41.3	10.3	41	39	BPB Industries	41	0	41.3	10.3	41	39	BPB Industries	41	0	41.3	10.3
41	39	Taylor Woodrow	41	0	41.3	10.3	41	39	Taylor Woodrow	41	0	41.3	10.3	41	39	Taylor Woodrow	41	0	41.3	10.3	41	39	Taylor Woodrow	41	0	41.3	10.3
41	39	Rugby Cement	41	0	41.3	10.3	41	39	Rugby Cement	41	0	41.3	10.3	41	39	Rugby Cement	41	0	41.3	10.3	41	39	Rugby Cement	41	0	41.3	10.3
41	39	Br Design	41	0	41.3	10.3	41	39	Br Design	41	0	41.3	10.3	41	39	Br Design	41	0	41.3	10.3	41	39	Br Design	41	0	41.3	10.3
41	39	Blue Circle	41	0	41.3	10.3	41	39	Blue Circle	41	0	41.3	10.3	41	39	Blue Circle	41	0	41.3	10.3	41	39	Blue Circle	41	0	41.3	10.3
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41	39	Vireoplat	41	0	41.3	10.3	41	39	Vireoplat	41	0	41.3	10.3	41	39	Vireoplat	41	0	41.3	10.3	41	39	Vireoplat	41	0	41.3	10.3
41	39	DRAPERY AND STORES	41	0	41.3	10.3	41	39	DRAPERY AND STORES	41	0	41.3	10.3	41	39	DRAPERY AND STORES	41	0	41.3	10.3	41	39	DRAPERY AND STORES	41	0	41.3	10.3
41	39	Combined English	41	0	41.3	10.3	41	39	Combined English	41	0	41.3	10.3	41	39	Combined English	41	0	41.3	10.3	41	39	Combined English	41	0	41.3	10.3
41	39	Seas	41	0	41.3	10.3	41	39	Seas	41	0	41.3	10.3	41	39	Seas	41	0	41.3	10.3	41	39	Seas	41	0	41.3	10.3
41	39	Reed (Austin)	41	0	41.3	10.3	41	39	Reed (Austin)	41	0	41.3	10.3	41	39	Reed (Austin)	41	0	41.3	10.3	41	39	Reed (Austin)	41	0	41.3	10.3
41	39	Vastana Vella	41	0	41.3	10.3	41	39	Vastana Vella	41	0	41.3	10.3	41	39	Vastana Vella	41	0	41.3	10.3	41	39	Vastana Vella	41	0	41.3	10.3
41	39	De Home Stores	41	0	41.3	10.3	41	39	De Home Stores	41	0	41.3	10.3	41	39	De Home Stores	41	0	41.3	10.3	41	39	De Home Stores	41	0	41.3	10.3
41	39	S & U Stores	41	0	41.3	10.3	41	39	S & U Stores	41	0	41.3	10.3	41	39	S & U Stores	41	0	41.3	10.3	41	39	S & U Stores	41	0	41.3	10.3
41	39	Nest	41	0	41.3	10.3	41	39	Nest	41	0	41.3	10.3	41	39	Nest	41	0	41.3	10.3	41	39	Nest	41	0	41.3	10.3
41	39	Habitu Mothercare	41	0	41.3	10.3	41	39	Habitu Mothercare	41	0	41.3	10.3	41	39	Habitu Mothercare	41	0	41.3	10.3	41	39	Habitu Mothercare	41	0	41.3	10.3
41	39	Geni SR	41	0	41.3	10.3	41	39	Geni SR	41	0	41.3	10.3	41	39	Geni SR	41	0	41.3	10.3	41	39	Geni SR	41	0	41.3	10.3
41	39	Grattan	41	0	41.3	10.3	41	39	Grattan	41	0	41.3	10.3	41	39	Grattan	41	0	41.3	10.3	41	39	Grattan	41	0	41.3	10.3
41	39	Wimpey (George)	41	0	41.3	10.3	41	39	Wimpey (George)	41	0	41.3	10.3	41	39	Wimpey (George)	41	0	41.3	10.3	41	39	Wimpey (George)	41	0	41.3	10.3
41	39	BPB Industries	41	0	41.3	10.3	41	39	BPB Industries	41	0	41.3	10.3	41	39	BPB Industries	41	0	41.3	10.3	41	39	BPB Industries	41	0	41.3	10.3
41	39	Taylor Woodrow	41	0	41.3	10.3	41	39	Taylor Woodrow	41	0	41.3	10.3	41	39	Taylor Woodrow	41	0	41.3	10.3	41	39	Taylor Woodrow	41	0	41.3	10.3
41	39	Rugby Cement	41	0	41.3	10.3	41	39	Rugby Cement	41	0	41.3	10.3	41	39	Rugby Cement	41	0	41.3	10.3	41	39	Rugby Cement	41	0	41.3	10.3
41	39	Br Design	41	0	41.3	10.3	41	39	Br Design	41	0	41.3	10.3	41	39	Br Design	41	0	41.3	10.3	41	39	Br Design	41	0	41.3	10.3
41	39	Blue Circle	41	0	41.3	10.3	41	39	Blue Circle	41	0	41.3	10.3	41	39	Blue Circle	41	0	41.3	10.3	41						

FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

Distillers poised to link with Guinness

There has been a distinct and radical change of mood in the Distillers' boardroom. The beleaguered directors, handicapped by their appalling past record, have accepted that a merger would be good for the company, its employees and shareholders, but not a "merger" with James Gulliver's Ayrill Group, which has already made a hostile bid worth £1.89 million. Although the company adheres to "no comment" with an implied negative, Guinness is expected to emerge officially next week as Distillers' preferred suitor. Such a takeover, which would establish a powerful drinks group of considerable domestic strength and significant export potential, is now accepted by the Distillers' board as "doing the right thing for its long-suffering shareholders."

The obvious objection to a Distillers-Guinness union is its combined share of the UK Scotch whisky market, DCL brands (Johnnie Walker, Dewar's, Haig, Claymore and the rest) now take a shrunken 18 per cent of the market, but Arthur Bell, acquired by Guinness last year after a bitter contest, has 20 per cent. Guinness's advance soundings of the office of fair trading however, have not been discouraging and the way is clear for the two companies to act in ways that would dish Ayrill's bid, which neither Distillers nor Guinness want to see succeed.

The Distillers' board takes the view, with which Ernest Saunders, the Guinness executive agrees, that the main priority for both is to keep the Scotch whisky industry in good shape. They may disagree on status and precedence but they concur on the essential truth: the Scotch image, especially in the United States, must be not be creased to the point where Distillers can no longer sell their brands at high value added prices. Brands and their elevated status in the eyes of Scotch buyers is the name of the game. Although Guinness has rebuilt its reputation for good marketing, it does not appear to have the skill and confidence yet to make Bella a success in the United States. Distillers, thus fits both Guinness's needs as a budding international drinks group and the careful strategy of divisions and brands worked out by Ernest Saunders in his four years at the head of the company.

A takeover would create a group with a market capitalization of £3 billion and pre-tax profits of £435 million. At current prices both shares stand on virtually identical price/earnings multiples (12), which makes a bid easier. Moreover the combined debt would now sit fairly comfortably in Guinness's balance sheet.

In the market yesterday Distillers jumped 11p to a new peak of 566p, which is above Ayrill's terms (560p). More than 18 million shares changed hands, GEC's near three per cent stake. The bulk seems to have gone to Ayrill, which has now accumulated about three per cent of Distillers' equity.

Normal prudence suggest that Distillers' shareholders should wait on events.

Fowler makes his intentions clear

The Social Security Bill, published yesterday, put flesh on the bones of Mr Norman Fowler's proposals for cutting the state earnings related pension scheme down to size. It emerges clearly that his new plans are designed not only to reduce the benefits and costs of the scheme, but also to encourage people to contract out.

Hitherto, companies could only contract out if they provided schemes which offered guaranteed minimum pensions, akin to the benefits offered by the state scheme. Under the Social Security Bill, money purchase schemes will only qualify - even though they do not offer any guarantee of a minimum level of benefits. Instead, employers will have to guarantee a minimum level of contributions, though these need be no greater than the rebate of National Insurance contributions granted to those who are not members of the state scheme. If it turns out that the pensions paid under a money purchase scheme fall short of the guaranteed minimum pen-

sion, the state will not make up the difference. In order to encourage contracting out, the Bill offers an extra two per cent rebate for those who leave the scheme, up until the end of 1992-93. Adding the general rebate for contracting out (assumed to be 5% per cent), on the Government's illustrative calculations, the average male worker (earning £170 a week) will have £600 a year to put into a private pension scheme. The average male non-manual worker (earning £234 a week) will have £890 a year.

Moreover, if his employer does not choose to contract-out, an individual can, under the terms of the Bill, choose to leave himself. And these figures, of course, are minima: it is then up to the employee to add tax-deductible contributions out of his own earnings, and make his employer do the same.

With all these incentives, it is interesting to note how many people the Government expects to take advantage of its offer. The Government Actuary's basic calculations are made on the assumption that only half a million more people will contract out, which means that the extra 2 per cent rebate offered would cost the Government £60 million in 1988-89. On this basis, all the proposed changes to the scheme would cut its cost by a mere £100 million, at today's prices, in 1993-94. This saving would increase to £19 billion - but not until the second half of the twenty-first century.

Time running out for the LCE

Mr Saxon Tate, the new executive chairman of the London Commodity Exchange, has put to the exchange a modest proposal it will find hard, and be ill-advised, to refuse. His document, "A Proposal for the Reorganization of the LCE" is admirable, clear and concise. More important, it is right.

The central problem which Mr Tate has identified and addressed is the desperate need to increase trading volume in London. The dismal figures speak for themselves: in London last year trading in soft commodities, the core of the LCE's business, fell by a fifth. In Paris, by contrast, it rose by almost as much, and New York added about 5 per cent.

This does not merely imply loss of income for commodity traders. It means the erosion of their equity in the various London exchanges. Declining volume in London, therefore, means capital as well as revenue loss. Mr Tate is adamant that there is little time before this self-reinforcing deterioration accelerates dangerously.

Members of the warring exchanges under the LCE umbrella - cocoa, coffee, sugar and petroleum chiefly - thus have a real material interest in accepting Mr Tate's plans. There is also a powerful practical reason for their accepting them: nobody has proposed anything better, and nobody is likely to do so in the time available.

The Tate document exploits deftly the vulnerability of the exchanges. It sets as central objectives the abolition of the terminal market associations, their replacement by an elected board of a limited company and the move to Commodity Quay. Indeed, the new building looms large in the plans.

There seems little question that the cocoa, coffee and sugar markets will accept the proposals by the end-of-January deadline. The International Petroleum Exchange is being more difficult, because ostensibly it cannot afford to subscribe for shares in the new LCE company. For the plan to work it must become a tenant at Commodity Quay, possibly with an option to take shares in the LCE later.

Rather boldly, Mr Tate envisages an important revenue-generating role for Commodity Market Services, the LCE subsidiary producing electronic gadgets, and for locals who can become members of the exchange.

'Temporary blip' pushes rate of inflation up to 5.7 per cent

By David Smith, Economics Correspondent

The rate of inflation rose to 5.7 per cent last month, as the retail index rose by 0.1 per cent from November to December. The public sector borrowing requirement (PSBR) was £1.7 billion, indicating that borrowing must not out at near to zero in the remaining three months of the financial year if the Government is to hit its target.

The retail price index was 378.9 (January 1974=100) last month, compared with 378.4 in November. The rise in the index, measured over 12 months, rose from 5.5 per cent to 5.7 per cent. In December 1984, the index fell by 0.1 per cent, mainly as a result of lower mortgage rates.

Lord Young, the Secretary of State for Employment, described the rise in the rate of inflation as "a temporary blip," adding that prices rose "by only one tenth of a penny in the pound" last month.

The main reason for this

increase was higher seasonal food prices. Alcoholic drinks fell by 0.8 per cent, as a result of pre-Christmas discounts, and the average price of four-star petrol fell 0.6p to 191.3p a gallon.

Measured over the past six months, retail prices rose at an annualized rate of just 1.3 per cent, the lowest six-month rate since October 1967.

This month, increased British Rail and London Regional Transport fares will add 0.04 per cent to the index, and higher bread prices will add a similar amount.

Even so, the prospect is for a drop in the rate of inflation because last January there was a 0.4 per cent rise in the index. A sharper drop is in store next month, as a result of the favourable comparison with last February's 0.8 per cent index rise.

Last month's PSBR brings the cumulative total for the first

BORROWING AND SPENDING

	PSBR £m	Supply Expenditure £m
1984		
Q1	-0.1	24.1
Q2	4.6	21.7
Q3	2.8	21.8
Q4	2.8	23.3
1985		
Q1	-0.1	28.2
Q2	2.6	23.2
Q3	3.0	24.2
Q4	2.2	24.4

Source: Treasury

nine months of 1985-86 to £7.8 billion. The Chancellor's target for the whole of the financial year, revised up by £1 billion in the autumn statement in November, is £8 billion.

The Government received £300 million from the sale of Cable and Wireless shares last month, bringing the total in central privatization proceeds to around £2.25 billion. A

further amount of just under £300 million is due on the second Cable and Wireless call in March.

The January PSBR will be helped by the £600 million abatement on the 1984 EEC budget contribution, and the first of the monthly instalments of the 1985 EEC budget abatement.

Last month, local authorities borrowed a net £281 million, and public corporations £340 million. The central government borrowing requirement was £1.5 billion, giving a cumulative £11.7 billion in the first nine months of 1985-86.

Supply expenditure totalled £8.64 billion last month, 11.3 per cent up on December 1984. The monthly figures are erratic, however, and a better guide to spending trends is provided by figures for the first nine months of 1985-86, excluding advance contributions to the EEC. These show supply spending up by 6.5 per cent on 1984-85.

IN BRIEF

£400m tap stock issue

The Bank of England is issuing by tender £400 million of 2.5 per cent Exchequer stock due 1990, payable in full. The minimum tender price is £77 per cent and the tender offer closes at 10am next Wednesday. Dealers said that an issue of stock in this sector of the market was expected as demand for low-coupon bonds in shorter maturities had been evident.

The attractiveness of low-coupon stocks will be enhanced significantly by changes in the tax treatment of some government bonds due to come into effect this year, the first at the end of next month.

Temps, page 15

Bids cleared

The Trade and Industry Secretary has decided not to refer the proposed acquisition by John Mowlem & Co of Alfred Booth & Co and that by The Royal Bank of Scotland of Style Financial Services to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission.

Swan sale

The sale of Swan Hunter Shipbuilders to a management consortium for £5 million is to be completed on Monday. The consortium said it had no plans for any redundancies.

South Korea has taken an important step towards opening its stock market to direct foreign investment, as 14 Korean firms will now be allowed by the finance ministry to make issues in the international money markets.

Lagos loans

Nigeria's planned rescheduling of some of its medium and long-term debt will be approached on a loan-by-loan basis, Mr Kalu Kalu, the finance minister, said.

BHP deal

The Melbourne shareholder Potter Partners and the Broken Hill Proprietary Company have settled a legal dispute over the broker's advice to companies associated with Robert Holmes & Court.

Housing rise

Housing starts in the United States rose 17.5 per cent in December to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 1,840,000 units, the Commerce Department said.



Pierre Berégovoy: pressing for action by G5

More calls for lower loan rates

By Our Economics Correspondent

France and Japan are to ensure that the question of a coordinated move to lower world interest rates has priority on the Group of Five meeting, beginning today.

The London meeting, starting tonight with dinner at Number 11 Downing Street, an continuing tomorrow, is the first gathering of the Group of Five finance ministers - of the United States, Britain, France, Germany and Japan - since September.

M. Pierre Berégovoy, the French finance minister, called in a speech in New York for concerted action to reduce interest rates.

Addressing the Foreign Policy Association, M. Berégovoy said: "If we postpone reduction of interest rates for too long, we shall be putting brakes on the recovery and we could even jeopardize it altogether."

"The solution lies, as in the case of exchange rates, in concerted action by the major industrial countries."

The Japanese finance minister, Mr Noboru Takeshita, said before leaving Tokyo that he wanted to see a united view on the easing of credit restrictions at the Group of Five meeting. He had a meeting with the Chancellor, Mr Nigel Lawson, yesterday morning.

Yasuhiro Nakasone, also called for a coordinated approach to lower interest rates to be agreed at the meeting. The country wants to spread some of the burden of the changes that have occurred in exchange rates since the last Group of Five meeting.

Mr Satoshi Sumita, the central bank governor, who is attending the London meeting, is on record as saying that the yen's appreciation to a level of 200 against the dollar is sufficient.

Italy, which has been pressing for representative of an expanded Group of Five, introduced measures to bolster the lira on Thursday. These produced a small firming for the Italian currency against the dollar.

The foreign exchanges were quiet ahead of the Group of Five meeting. The pound ended a tenth of a cent down at £1.4385 against the dollar, with the sterling index down 0.1 to 77.9.

Last-ditch bid to end tin crisis

By Michael Prest, Financial Correspondent

A last-ditch attempt to resolve the tin crisis will be made this weekend at the (Group of Five) meeting of leading industrial nations and at the meeting between Mrs Thatcher and President Mitterrand on Monday.

In the wake of two days of fruitless informal talks between banks, metal brokers and the International Tin Council, Mrs Thatcher has been briefed by officials from the Department of Trade and Industry.

France, which is one of the leading members of the tin council has been publicly attacked by representatives of banks and brokers as the chief opponent of the principle that the ITC is financially responsible for the crisis.

The tin councils gross debts of £900 million may be discussed in the G5 meeting at ministerial level. Bankers and brokers gave a warning yesterday that the refusal of a group of sovereign nations to accept their responsibilities was already undermining international credit markets.

Mr Peter Graham, senior deputy chairman of Standard Chartered Bank, and Mr Ralph Kesteven, managing director of the brokers Gerald Metals, said that the last two days' talks with the council delegates and officials had produced only a request to reduce by an unspecified amount the tin councils £200 million contribution to the banks' and

brokers, £320 million rescue plan. Mr Graham said: "One gets the impression that they are fooling around with us."

Clear support for the rescue plan was given by MacLaine Watson, which is owned by the American investment house, Drexel Burnham Lambert and is one of the biggest brokers.

But MacLaine gave a warning that time was very short. The LME is due to decide on Monday whether to resume tin trading before the end of the month. The widespread feeling in the market is that only an extraordinary change of heart by West Germany and Holland, which along with France have blocked rescue plans, can avoid chaos in the market.

Brittan cautious on European deals

By Graham Searjeant, Financial Editor

Mr Leon Brittan, the trade and industry secretary, said yesterday that using defence procurement policies to build up strong European defence industries "depends how suspicious you are and of whom."

"If you want a European alternative to American purchases," he said "I accept that governments must play a leading part in bringing it

about". The Government was prepared to do this where the scale involved is extremely large but "there are dangers of locking yourself into an international cartel". This could leave the taxpayer paying more.

Mr Brittan was answering questions at Chatham House at the launch of a study "on European industrial policy" commissioned by his depart-

ment in 1983 following French calls to create pan-European companies protected from outside competition to stop Europe falling behind in technology.

"Protectionism and Industrial Policy in Europe by Joan Pearce and John Sutton with Roy Batchelor. Published by the Royal Institute of International Affairs at £16.

Leader, page 9

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United Kingdom 32%

Low inflation, together with double digit gains projected for corporate profits and dividends, combine to create many excellent investment opportunities.

France 8%

Against a background of encouraging economic indicators, shares continue to provide prospects for growth.

Switzerland 8%

Business confidence is running high with inflation declining and capacity utilisation averaging 86%.

Italy 6%

The Italian stock market, although modest in size, is growing following strong demand from Italian retail funds set up in 1983.

Netherlands 6%

Low inflation and increases in domestic consumption and exports should boost share prices.

Other European Markets 5%

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Paribas to buy Quilter

By Cliff Feltham

Quilter Goodison, the stock-broking firm headed by the chairman of the Stock Exchange, Sir Nicholas Goodison, is selling out to Paribas, the French-owned banking group.

The 35 partners in Quilter Goodison, including Sir Nicholas, are receiving an undisclosed sum for their shareholdings but will stay in the business. Two executives of Paribas will join the board.

Paribas is keen to build up an equity business in London and has been negotiating with Quilter for several months. Scandinavia, the Swedish insurance group, had taken a 29.9 per cent stake in the stockbroking firm but has been unable to take control because of local insurance regulations. It is passing its stake on to Paribas.

Sir Nicholas Goodison's position as chairman of the Stock Exchange remains unchanged. Paribas is able to take control because of the lifting of restrictions preventing outsiders from owning member firms. This takes effect from March but the Quilter Goodison deal goes through in April.

Milbury write-off feared

By Lawrence Lever

Shareholders in Milbury, the property and housebuilding group, formerly controlled by Mr Jim Raper, are unlikely to recover any of their investment, according to figures released by the official receiver yesterday.

A creditors' meeting was told that Milbury, which operated as a holding company for a number of trading subsidiaries - had total liabilities of £6.3 million. Its assets, largely cash deposits, came to £99,796.

MARKET SUMMARY

STOCK MARKETS

FT Ind Ord	1118.7 (+5.5)
FT All Share	676.38 (-0.04)
FT Govt Securities	81.28 (-0.04)
FT-SE 100	1386.0 (+1.5)
Bulgaria	24.129
Dataseam USM	107.47 (+0.49)
New York	
Dow Jones	1537.26 (-4.38)
Tokyo	
Nikkei Dow	13008.70 (-17.43)
Hong Kong	
Hang Seng	1808.88 (+9.84)
Amsterdam	265.2 (-0.2)
Sydney: AO	1066.6 (+5.6)
Frankfurt	
Commerzbank	2149.7 (-8.6)
Brussels	
General	810.40 (-76.22)
Paris: CAC	276.5 (unchanged)
Zurich	
SKA General	514.90 (-4.80)

MAIN PRICE CHANGES

RISER:	
Audiocronic	5.50p +1.5p
Aaronite	63p +15p
Bulfin (A.F.)	17p +3p
Cooper Inds	28p +5p
Micro Bus. Sys.	69p +10p
Radio City "A" NV	21p +3p
Microtrac	53p +5p
Microquordale	150p +17p
Home Counties Nwsp.	86p +10p
Intervis Video	5p +0.50p
Resumore	23p +2p
Firth (G.M.)	64.50p +5.50p
Delyn Packaging	88p +7p
Fergabrook	28p +2p
Automatic	58p +5p
Moore's Group	135p +10p
Bulfin (A.F.) "A"	13.50p +1p
Kennedy Brookes	225p +12p
Control Tonq.	138p +10p

FALLS

Rotaprint	3.50p -1p
Pengkalen	175p -25p
World	53p -7p
Monument Oil	11p -1p
Charterhall	24p -2p
Tricontrol	125p -10p
Comb. Tech. Corp.	13p -1p

London listing: am \$357.25pm -\$352.80 close \$352.75 -354.25 (\$245.25 -246.50) New York: Comex \$352.15

CURRENCIES

London:	
\$1.4385 (-0.0010)	
DM 3.5407 (-0.0050)	
SwFr 3.0065 (+0.0095)	
Fr 10.8659 (-0.0187)	
yen 290.98 (-0.41)	
Index: 81.30	

UNIT-LINKED INSURANCE INVESTMENTS

[illegible]

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

The pound ended slightly weaker, while the dollar closed mixed in cautious and thin trading yesterday. There was little trading and most dealers had squared their positions ahead of the weekend.

Speculation that the group of five meeting will produce a co-ordinated interest rate cut - thought to be favoured by the Europeans but not by the US Federal Reserve - continues, though some analysts are in doubt. The outcome for the dollar itself is not clear, were such a move to take place.

In view of this, there was little trading and most dealers had squared their positions ahead of the weekend.

On the Continent, sterling closed with a loss against the mark at 3.5407 (3.5456) and the effective index ended a touch off, down 0.1 from Thursday's close at 77.9.

STERLING SPOT AND FORWARD RATES

Market rates	1 month	3 months	6 months	12 months
New York	\$1.4546-1.4550	\$1.4546-1.4550	\$1.4546-1.4550	\$1.4546-1.4550
London	\$2.0111-2.0115	\$2.0111-2.0115	\$2.0111-2.0115	\$2.0111-2.0115
Frankfurt	1.5851-1.5855	1.5851-1.5855	1.5851-1.5855	1.5851-1.5855
Paris	1.5851-1.5855	1.5851-1.5855	1.5851-1.5855	1.5851-1.5855
Geneva	1.5851-1.5855	1.5851-1.5855	1.5851-1.5855	1.5851-1.5855
Basel	1.5851-1.5855	1.5851-1.5855	1.5851-1.5855	1.5851-1.5855
Amsterdam	1.5851-1.5855	1.5851-1.5855	1.5851-1.5855	1.5851-1.5855
Brussels	1.5851-1.5855	1.5851-1.5855	1.5851-1.5855	1.5851-1.5855
Madrid	1.5851-1.5855	1.5851-1.5855	1.5851-1.5855	1.5851-1.5855
Barcelona	1.5851-1.5855	1.5851-1.5855	1.5851-1.5855	1.5851-1.5855
Lisbon	1.5851-1.5855	1.5851-1.5855	1.5851-1.5855	1.5851-1.5855
Porto	1.5851-1.5855	1.5851-1.5855	1.5851-1.5855	1.5851-1.5855
Stockholm	1.5851-1.5855	1.5851-1.5855	1.5851-1.5855	1.5851-1.5855
Oslo	1.5851-1.5855	1.5851-1.5855	1.5851-1.5855	1.5851-1.5855
Copenhagen	1.5851-1.5855	1.5851-1.5855	1.5851-1.5855	1.5851-1.5855
Helsinki	1.5851-1.5855	1.5851-1.5855	1.5851-1.5855	1.5851-1.5855
Turkey	1.5851-1.5855	1.5851-1.5855	1.5851-1.5855	1.5851-1.5855
South Africa	1.5851-1.5855	1.5851-1.5855	1.5851-1.5855	1.5851-1.5855
Switzerland	1.5851-1.5855	1.5851-1.5855	1.5851-1.5855	1.5851-1.5855
Italy	1.5851-1.5855	1.5851-1.5855	1.5851-1.5855	1.5851-1.5855
Spain	1.5851-1.5855	1.5851-1.5855	1.5851-1.5855	1.5851-1.5855
Japan	1.5851-1.5855	1.5851-1.5855	1.5851-1.5855	1.5851-1.5855
China	1.5851-1.5855	1.5851-1.5855	1.5851-1.5855	1.5851-1.5855
India	1.5851-1.5855	1.5851-1.5855	1.5851-1.5855	1.5851-1.5855
Indonesia	1.5851-1.5855	1.5851-1.5855	1.5851-1.5855	1.5851-1.5855
Malaysia	1.5851-1.5855	1.5851-1.5855	1.5851-1.5855	1.5851-1.5855
Singapore	1.5851-1.5855	1.5851-1.5855	1.5851-1.5855	1.5851-1.5855
Thailand	1.5851-1.5855	1.5851-1.5855	1.5851-1.5855	1.5851-1.5855
Philippines	1.5851-1.5855	1.5851-1.5855	1.5851-1.5855	1.5851-1.5855
South Korea	1.5851-1.5855	1.5851-1.5855	1.5851-1.5855	1.5851-1.5855
India	1.5851-1.5855	1.5851-1.5855	1.5851-1.5855	1.5851-1.5855
Indonesia	1.5851-1.5855	1.5851-1.5855	1.5851-1.5855	1.5851-1.5855
Malaysia	1.5851-1.5855	1.5851-1.5855	1.5851-1.5855	1.5851-1.5855
Singapore	1.5851-1.5855	1.5851-1.5855	1.5851-1.5855	1.5851-1.5855
Thailand	1.5851-1.5855	1.5851-1.5855	1.5851-1.5855	1.5851-1.5855
Philippines	1.5851-1.5855	1.5851-1.5855	1.5851-1.5855	1.5851-1.5855
South Korea	1.5851-1.5855	1.5851-1.5855	1.5851-1.5855	1.5851-1.5855

OTHER STERLING RATES

Market rates	1 month	3 months	6 months	12 months
Argentina	1.5851-1.5855	1.5851-1.5855	1.5851-1.5855	1.5851-1.5855
Brazil	1.5851-1.5855	1.5851-1.5855	1.5851-1.5855	1.5851-1.5855
Canada	1.5851-1.5855	1.5851-1.5855	1.5851-1.5855	1.5851-1.5855
France	1.5851-1.5855	1.5851-1.5855	1.5851-1.5855	1.5851-1.5855
Germany	1.5851-1.5855	1.5851-1.5855	1.5851-1.5855	1.5851-1.5855
Italy	1.5851-1.5855	1.5851-1.5855	1.5851-1.5855	1.5851-1.5855
Japan	1.5851-1.5855	1.5851-1.5855	1.5851-1.5855	1.5851-1.5855
South Africa	1.5851-1.5855	1.5851-1.5855	1.5851-1.5855	1.5851-1.5855
Switzerland	1.5851-1.5855	1.5851-1.5855	1.5851-1.5855	1.5851-1.5855
United States	1.5851-1.5855	1.5851-1.5855	1.5851-1.5855	1.5851-1.5855
West Germany	1.5851-1.5855	1.5851-1.5855	1.5851-1.5855	1.5851-1.5855
France	1.5851-1.5855	1.5851-1.5855	1.5851-1.5855	1.5851-1.5855
Italy	1.5851-1.5855	1.5851-1.5855	1.5851-1.5855	1.5851-1.5855
Spain	1.5851-1.5855	1.5851-1.5855	1.5851-1.5855	1.5851-1.5855
Portugal	1.5851-1.5855	1.5851-1.5855	1.5851-1.5855	1.5851-1.5855
Greece	1.5851-1.5855	1.5851-1.5855	1.5851-1.5855	1.5851-1.5855
Turkey	1.5851-1.5855	1.5851-1.5855	1.5851-1.5855	1.5851-1.5855
India	1.5851-1.5855	1.5851-1.5855	1.5851-1.5855	1.5851-1.5855
Indonesia	1.5851-1.5855	1.5851-1.5855	1.5851-1.5855	1.5851-1.5855
Malaysia	1.5851-1.5855	1.5851-1.5855	1.5851-1.5855	1.5851-1.5855
Singapore	1.5851-1.5855	1.5851-1.5855	1.5851-1.5855	1.5851-1.5855
Thailand	1.5851-1.5855	1.5851-1.5855	1.5851-1.5855	1.5851-1.5855
Philippines	1.5851-1.5855	1.5851-1.5855	1.5851-1.5855	1.5851-1.5855
South Korea	1.5851-1.5855	1.5851-1.5855	1.5851-1.5855	1.5851-1.5855

MONEY MARKETS AND GOLD

Period rates spent much of yesterday morning due ahead of this week's Group of Five meeting. They mostly ended 1/4 per cent higher compared with the previous close.

Fears grew as the day wore on that an inconclusive statement from the Group of Five might have a negative effect on the market, with sterling still vulnerable to oil price worries.

The overnight rate opened at 12-11/16 per cent before firming to 12-1/2 per cent by lunch.

It eased again, as the discount market, to a low of 11-10/16 per cent, before being pushed up again by technical factors to as high as 18 per cent and then closing at 15 per cent.

Eurodollar deposits were little changed.

EURO-CURRENCY DEPOSITS %

Period	Rate
1 month	12-1/2
3 months	12-1/2
6 months	12-1/2
12 months	12-1/2
18 months	12-1/2
24 months	12-1/2
36 months	12-1/2
48 months	12-1/2
60 months	12-1/2
72 months	12-1/2
84 months	12-1/2
96 months	12-1/2
108 months	12-1/2
120 months	12-1/2
132 months	12-1/2
144 months	12-1/2
156 months	12-1/2
168 months	12-1/2
180 months	12-1/2
192 months	12-1/2
204 months	12-1/2
216 months	12-1/2
228 months	12-1/2
240 months	12-1/2
252 months	12-1/2
264 months	12-1/2
276 months	12-1/2
288 months	12-1/2
300 months	12-1/2
312 months	12-1/2
324 months	12-1/2
336 months	12-1/2
348 months	12-1/2
360 months	12-1/2
372 months	12-1/2
384 months	12-1/2
396 months	12-1/2
408 months	12-1/2
420 months	12-1/2
432 months	12-1/2
444 months	12-1/2
456 months	12-1/2
468 months	12-1/2
480 months	12-1/2
492 months	12-1/2
504 months	12-1/2
516 months	12-1/2
528 months	12-1/2
540 months	12-1/2
552 months	12-1/2
564 months	12-1/2
576 months	12-1/2
588 months	12-1/2
600 months	12-1/2
612 months	12-1/2
624 months	12-1/2
636 months	12-1/2
648 months	12-1/2
660 months	12-1/2
672 months	12-1/2
684 months	12-1/2
696 months	12-1/2
708 months	12-1/2
720 months	12-1/2
732 months	12-1/2
744 months	12-1/2
756 months	12-1/2
768 months	12-1/2
780 months	12-1/2
792 months	12-1/2
804 months	12-1/2
816 months	12-1/2
828 months	12-1/2
840 months	12-1/2
852 months	12-1/2
864 months	12-1/2
876 months	12-1/2
888 months	12-1/2
900 months	12-1/2
912 months	12-1/2
924 months	12-1/2
936 months	12-1/2
948 months	12-1/2
960 months	12-1/2
972 months	12-1/2
984 months	12-1/2
996 months	12-1/2
1008 months	12-1/2
1020 months	12-1/2
1032 months	12-1/2
1044 months	12-1/2
1056 months	12-1/2
1068 months	12-1/2
1080 months	12-1/2
1092 months	12-1/2
1104 months	12-1/2
1116 months	12-1/2
1128 months	12-1/2
1140 months	12-1/2
1152 months	12-1/2
1164 months	12-1/2
1176 months	12-1/2
1188 months	12-1/2
1200 months	12-1/2
1212 months	12-1/2
1224 months	12-1/2
1236 months	12-1/2
1248 months	12-1/2
1260 months	12-1/2
1272 months	12-1/2
1284 months	12-1/2
1296 months	12-1/2
1308 months	12-1/2
1320 months	12-1/2
1332 months	12-1/2
1344 months	12-1/2
1356 months	12-1/2
1368 months	12-1/2
1380 months	12-1/2
1392 months	12-1/2
1404 months	12-1/2
1416 months	12-1/2
1428 months	12-1/2
1440 months	12-1/2
1452 months	12-1/2
1464 months	12-1/2
1476 months	12-1/2
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1704 months	12-1/2
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1752 months	12-1/2
1764 months	12-1/2
1776 months	12-1/2
1788 months	12-1/2
1800 months	12-1/2
1812 months	12-1/2
1824 months	12-1/2
1836 months	12-1/2
1848 months	12-1/2
1860 months	12-1/2
1872 months	12-1/2
1884 months	12-1/2
1896 months	12-1/2
1908 months	12-1/2
1920 months	12-1/2
1932 months	12-1/2
1944 months	12-1/2
1956 months	12-1/2
1968 months	12-1/2
1980 months	12-1/2
1992 months	12-1/2
2004 months	12-1/2
2016 months	12-1/2
2028 months	12-1/2
2040 months	12-1/2
2052 months	12-1/2
2064 months	12-1/2
2076 months	12-1/2
2088 months	12-1/2
2100 months	12-1/2
2112 months	12-1/2
2124 months	12-1/2
2136 months	12-1/2
2148 months	12-1/2
2160 months	12-1/2
2172 months	12-1/2
2184 months	12-1/2
2196 months	12-1/2
2208 months	12-1/2
2220 months	12-1/2
2232 months	12-1/2
2244 months	12-1/2
2256 months	12-1/2
2268 months	12-1/2
2280 months	12-1/2
2292 months	12-1/2
2304 months	12-1/2
2316 months	12-1/2
2328 months	12-1/2
2340 months	12-1/2
2352 months	12-1/2
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2376 months	12-1/2
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2424 months	12-1/2
2436 months	12-1/2
2448 months	12-1/2
2460 months	12-1/2
2472 months	12-1/2
2484 months	12-1/2
2496 months	12-1/2
2508 months	12-1/2
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2532 months	12-1/2
2544 months	12-1/2
2556 months	12-1/2
2568 months	12-1/2
2580 months	12-1/2
2592 months	12-1/2
2604 months	12-1/2
2616 months	12-1/2
2628 months	12-1/2
2640 months	12-1/2
2652 months	12-1/2
2664 months	12-1/2
2676 months	12-1/2
2688 months	12-1/2
2700 months	12-1/2
2712 months	12-1/2
2724 months	12-1/2
2736 months	12-1/2
2748 months	12-1/2
2760 months	12-1/2
2772 months	12-1/2
2784 months	12-1/2
2796 months	1

Edited by Lorna Bourke

FAMILY MONEY/1

The light at the end of the dole queue

SMALL BUSINESSES

A surprising number of successful small businesses have apparently been born out of dole queue desperation.

Under the Manpower Services Commission's Enterprise Allowance Scheme, many thousands of unemployed people have been helped to get their firms going. And this week as part of an MSC campaign to publicize the expansion of the scheme, some of its star entrepreneurs have been explaining how they used the allowance.

They include a couple who set up a machine tool firm with a turnover of more than £250,000 after two years' trading, a former labourer, unemployed for 18 months and now running a handmade chocolate business employing

two others, and a pair of textile graduates running a designer knitwear firm.

Others who have done well out of the scheme include a partnership making thief-proof bicycle lamps, another manufacturing "marbled fabric" and a woman running a specialist hairdressing salon for black people.

In all, about 120,000 people have been able to take the plunge from unemployment to self-employment since the scheme started in August 1983.

To be eligible you have to have been out of work or under notice of redundancy for 13 weeks, though the qualification period is going down to eight weeks after April.

You have to provide £1,000 capital either through a loan, overdraft or redundancy payment, or from savings, to prove you are serious about setting up in business, and once you have

been accepted you are paid a £40 weekly allowance for the first year of operation.

The scheme is administered through job centres, and people wishing to start their own businesses using it have to attend an information session at which they are warned of the risks.

After that, applicants have to get approval for their particular proposed line of business - blue movie dealers and would-be

First figures show high success rate

nightclub owners are apparently not considered suitable. But the business counsellors who work the scheme are at pains to point out that approval does not mean they take responsibility for the success or failure of the business.

However, they do offer three free sessions of advice during

the year. They will help with management questions, finance, premises and marketing matters.

But you get only one go at the scheme. If your business idea fails it will be up to you to deal with the debts and you will not be able to rejoin the scheme to start again with something else.

Despite the enormous risks involved in setting up in self-employment, first statistics available from people who have used the enterprise allowance suggest a remarkably high success rate - certainly higher than the statistical success rate for people setting up businesses without the disadvantage of being starved of back-up capital by unemployment.

Of those who got through the first year when they received the £40 a week, just over 60 per cent have kept going for more than three years, and for every 100 continuing businesses, 50

additional new jobs have been created.

The majority of those on the scheme are in the 25-54 age bracket but 25 per cent of them are under 25. Most of the businesses started are in the services sector although there are construction and manufacturing businesses.

Last week the MSC chairman, Bryan Nicholson, announced plans to increase the number of places on the scheme

Well received where morale is good

from 62,000 this year to 80,000 in the year beginning in April, which will mean a budget increase from £109 million to £140 million.

"We are confident there are enough potential customers but many of them are not aware that the enterprise allowance scheme can help them, so we

are also launching a major marketing drive," he says.

Not surprisingly, the scheme has had least impact in the areas of greatest unemployment and poverty such as Glasgow and Newcastle upon Tyne. But it has been well received in rural Scotland, Wales and the South-West, where morale and money supply are probably slightly better - in the market-place as well as the workshop.

The MSC puts the discrepancy down to different factors. Possibly people in such places as Newcastle have a tradition of working for large organizations and they have skills which are not easily adaptable to self-employment - for example some of the shipbuilding trades. But despite the patchy take-up of the scheme, its pioneers deserve recognition for the success with those they have helped.

Lois Rogers

On the Wright lines

Martin Wright and his wife Beryl, both 50, have had a tremendous boost - from the scheme. Three years ago Martin lost his job after the Midlands-based machine tool company where he had been a skilled tool technologist for 30 years went into liquidation.

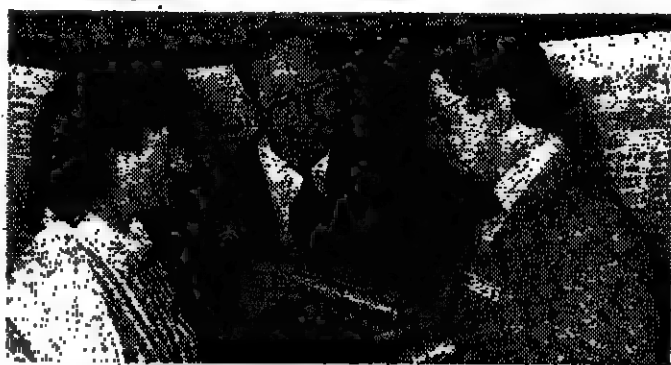
He received a £3,000 state redundancy payment and six months later with the help of the scheme set up Wright Machine Tools in a small village industrial unit between Coventry and Birmingham.

"I was a housewife until then," says Beryl, who has three grown-up children. "But I had a background in book-keeping and accountancy and I got

completely involved seven days a week."

They were able to offer lower prices than bigger companies. Now they employ 17 other people and specialize in subcontract work and rebuilding machine tools.

Rolls-Royce is among their clients and Martin is confidently predicting a turnover of about £500,000 this year. "You've got to be totally determined to make a go of self-employment," he says. "I just kept telling myself my business was going to succeed, no matter what, and there was no way I was going back to the dole. Now I can see no reason why we shouldn't go on expanding."



The Wrights, their warts and Bryan Nicholson



Claire and Sue: Getting together in business

How you could cut your school fees costs by 80%.

The Equitable has recently had an Educational Trust established (with all the tax advantages of charitable status), that's designed to save you thousands of pounds on public school fees.

For example, a single contribution of £9,491.22 could, after 10 years, provide £48,000 worth of school fees* in total over the following 7 years.

At a saving of 80%.

Or you may prefer to spread the cost by making regular contributions. Either way, if you're thinking of putting your child's name down for public school, put his name down for an Equitable School Fees Trust Plan. Cut out the coupon or phone 01-606 6611 for details.

* Figures suppose that current immediate annuity rates apply at the time, and that current bonus levels including terminal bonus are maintained throughout. Future bonuses depend on future profits and cannot be guaranteed.

Recommended by National ISLS.

The Equitable Life, FREEPOST, 4 Coleman Street, London EC2B 3JT. I'd welcome further details on your school fee plans, financing them by: ☐ A capital sum; ☐ Spreading the cost over a period.

(UK residents only)

Name (Mr/Ms/Ms) _____

Address _____

Town/City _____

Date of Birth _____



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BIGMA

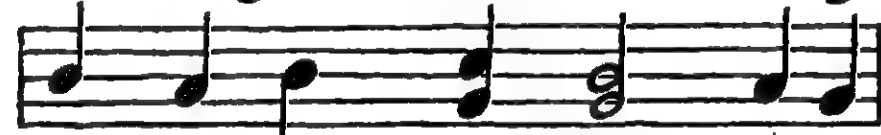
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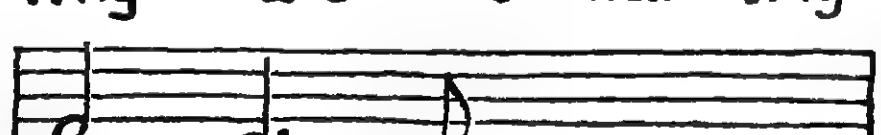
Why - are - we - wai - ting -



Why - are - we - wai - ting -



Why - are - we - wai - ting -



Oh - why - why - why?

Most building societies make you wait 90 days for withdrawals. Our Special Share account gives top interest after only 60 days (at the moment that's 9.5% net).

With instant withdrawals all you lose is 60 days' interest on the amount withdrawn (give us 60 days' notice and you lose nothing).

£500 opens a 60 Day Special Share account (keep a balance of £1,000 and you can get monthly interest).

Leave a balance of £10,000 and there'll be no penalty for immediate withdrawal.

On the other hand, if you haven't got a 60 Day Special Share account, how's your singing?

PETER M. HARRAND, NATIONAL & PROVINCIAL BUILDING SOCIETY, FREEPOST, BRADFORD, WEST YORKSHIRE BD1 1BR. ALL INTEREST RATES QUOTED ARE CORRECT AT TIME OF GOING TO PRESS BUT ARE SUBJECT TO VARIATIONS. CURRENT INTEREST RATE IS 9.5% NET, 13.5% GROSS EQUIVALENT WHEN TAX IS PAID AT THE BASIC RATE. (NET COMPOUNDED ANNUAL RATE 9.72%.)

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I/We enclose a cheque for £ _____ to be invested in a 60 Day Special Share account. Please send further information.

Signature(s) _____

National & Provincial

Mean what you say when you buy and sell

CONTRACTS

If you are buying or selling shares never forget the Stock Exchange motto "My word is my bond". If you do, it could cost you dearly.

Recently two British Telecom investors were successfully sued by licensed dealers Harvard Securities. The investors had failed to honour deals to sell shares that they had made on the telephone. Harvard sued for the difference between the price agreed by phone and the cost of having to buy an equivalent number of shares six weeks later. The investors were also liable for the costs estimated at up to £1,000 each.

Elissa Beyer, of brokers Savory Milin, explains: "When you telephone your broker to buy or sell shares, your instruc-

tions are carried out immediately you put the telephone down. A contract is made there and then. As we tend to know our clients personally we try to be as helpful as possible if they have made a mistake or change their mind, but they must telephone back immediately."

This does not mean, however, that every time you ring your broker you enter into a legally binding contract. A general discussion may not result in a firm buying order from you and, therefore, no contract is formed. Moreover, you might lay down a price for the shares that you wish to buy or sell. For instance, you may stipulate that you want to buy a particular share at, say, 130p or less, and therefore, in effect, enter into a conditional contract.

If the broker cannot buy the

shares at this price, then clearly no contract is formed. If, for some reason, he or she buys at a higher price than you stipulated, you are not bound to accept the shares.

If, however, you give your broker discretion - for instance to buy shares "at best" - then you will be bound by the subsequent purchase even if you think that the ultimate purchase price is rather high.

Buying and selling shares by telephone shows quite clearly that oral contracts are binding in law. In fact you are constantly making legally enforceable oral contracts every moment of the day.

Before you arrive at work you will have usually made at least three binding contracts which are enforceable at law. Travelling by bus or train involves a contract of carriage, having

breakfast on the train entails your entering into a contract for the supply of goods and services and buying a newspaper is a contract for the sale of goods.

A valid contract, oral or written, has five basic elements:

● There must be an agreement - a buyer makes an offer and a seller accepts.

● Both parties must intend there to be a legal relationship. Parents can breathe a sigh of relief as a father agreeing to pay a son or daughter their promised pocket money is a purely domestic arrangement not intended to have legal consequences. It is therefore not a legally enforceable contract.

● A person may in any event not have the necessary legal capacity to make a contract. Children under 18 are not bound by most kinds of contract.

● The fourth element in a simple contract is "consideration" - usually, but not always, the price that each party pays to the other.

● No valid contract can exist where the purpose of the agreement is void or illegal. This requirement is more far-reaching than is immediately apparent.

An industrial tribunal recently held that a contract of employment was void as being a fraud on the Inland Revenue. The reason for this was that an employee's wages had included an amount which was paid to him tax free even though both he and his employer knew that tax ought to have been deducted. The entire contract of employment was deemed illegal.

Susan Fieldman

Why adjust to a pension plan when it can adjust to you?



All good pension plans aim to provide you with a comfortable retirement. But unlike most of the others the London Life Retirement Prosperity Plan is tailored to your financial needs BEFORE you retire.

Unusual - but logical. For it's a fact of life that many people's circumstances can change dramatically over their working years. Through good fortune - or bad.

So you should be free to alter your contributions into your pension plan to fit your changing needs.

With our Retirement Prosperity Plan you can do just that.

If you have to stop paying your premiums, through misfortune or because you join a company pension scheme, the retirement benefits you have already built

up will NOT be affected. Your pension can be protected if you suffer long term disability.

And you can borrow against your London Life plan when the need arises.

On top of this vital flexibility are the benefits of choosing London Life in the first place.

We do not pay commission to middlemen, so most of your contributions go where they ought to: into your pension fund. (It sounds common sense, but it's far from common practice.)

And your pension is in very good hands; we have over 175 years of experience in our field, and our investment record is one of the best in the business.

If you'd like to know more about the Retirement Prosperity Plan, fill in and return the coupon below.

To: New Business Department, The London Life Association Limited, FREEPOST, 100 Temple Street, Bristol BS1 6YJ (no stamp required).

I am not a member of a company pension scheme, and would like to know more about London Life's new Retirement Prosperity Plan.

Name _____

Address _____

Postcode _____

Date of Birth _____

Preferred Retirement Age _____

Amount of Monthly Savings _____ Tax Rate _____ %

Tel Nos: Business _____

Home _____

London Life

(If you prefer, you can call Carol Wooley or Pauline Hewlett on 0800 217111 - free of charge - to discuss your requirements personally.)

PLATINUM - A UNIQUE INVESTMENT

Platinum is one of the rarest metals on earth and one of the most valuable. It is produced in exceptionally small quantities and the total world output is only around 80 tonnes annually, compared with about 1,200 tonnes of gold.

Much of the platinum produced is used in a rapidly growing range of high technology applications and a significant proportion is made into jewellery. Consequently the metal is always in demand. It is also a readily tradable commodity.

Now Johnson Matthey platinum bars are available to the private investor. Of course, like any other investment, the value of platinum can fall as well as rise, particularly in the short term. But the price is sterling has nearly quadrupled during the past decade and over a similar period it has easily outperformed inflation, too.

Johnson Matthey platinum bars are produced in eight sizes up to 10oz troy, each one being individually numbered. You can take possession of the bars in the UK, in which case VAT must be charged. Alternatively, they can be held in safe keeping at our vaults in Jersey or Zurich, in which case no VAT is payable on the value of the bars.

Should you wish to sell your bars we guarantee to repurchase them at any time. For full information on Johnson Matthey platinum bars, and an application form, simply complete and send the coupon by Freepost.

JOHNSON MATTHEY
Platinum refiners for over 150 years.

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Johnson Matthey (Platinum Marketing Division) Freepost London EC1B 1LH Telephone 01-430 0031 (Extension 316) or 24 hour answering service 01-831 9121

FAMILY MONEY/2

Discount way to avoid unit trust trouble

The trouble with most unit trust advisory services is that the managers have a built-in incentive to switch your investments - they generate commission this way. However, a new service launched by stockbrokers Montagu Loeb Stanley avoids this potential difficulty by charging a flat annual fee, and rebating commission generated by switching, to the investor in the form of a discount on the price at which units are purchased. Fees charged will be 0.5 per cent a year on the value of the portfolio, with a minimum fee of £100.

To take advantage of the service, you have to have at least £10,000 to invest, but for this Montagu Loeb Stanley guarantees that it will put no more than one-third of any individual portfolio in the unit trusts of any one investment house, including its associate company, Save & Prosper.

It is worth noting that Montagu Loeb Stanley does not intend to make a market in shares once the Stock Exchange Big Bang occurs, so there will be no conflict of interest.

The case of the critical consumers

It is not only the City that has expressed doubts over the self-regulatory framework proposed in the Financial Services Bill, which received its Second Reading in the Commons this week. The Consumers' Association has "growing doubts" about the effectiveness of the regime proposed in the Bill, particularly in respect of the composition and powers of the board planned for the top of the regulatory tree.

The Consumers' Association says it would like to see a board which is independent of the investment industry, capable of formulating rules that truly benefit investors and which the board can enforce.

£2m for care

Green Park Health Care plans to raise nearly £2 million to develop long-term nursing facilities for elderly people during the next five years. The company, under the chairmanship of the former Dunlop boss Sir Campbell Fraser, has just been launched as a business expansion scheme. The first stage of the plan includes the conversion of Downlands at Haywards Heath, West Sussex, which is already owned by Green Park, into a 40-bed nursing home and the purchase of a 23-bed nursing home at Farnham, Surrey. The company envisages eventually creating campus-style accommodation for 400 elderly people around large country houses standing in their own grounds.

The offer, which is being sponsored by Pointon York of Liskeard, will close on February 24. Details from Pointon York on Haywards Heath 414097 or Ashford (Kent) 36832.

All the concessions

The Inland Revenue has wide discretion to allow certain deductions against profits before calculating corporation tax liability. There are also many concessions on capital allowances and capital gains taxes and a complete review of these concessions has just been published by the Institute of Chartered Accountants - *Inland Revenue Concessions and Practices*. The material has been obtained from many sources, including Inland Revenue booklets, notes of meetings between the Institute and the Revenue, press releases, and it contains all known concessions, practices and other official pronouncements referring to corporation tax, capital allowances and capital gains tax up to the beginning of December 1985.

Copies of the book can be obtained at £12.50 from the Institute of Chartered Accountants, Gloucester House, 399 Silbury Boulevard, Central Milton Keynes MK9 2HL.

Prosper pensions

Pensions advisers Richards Longstaff have launched a new self-employed pension scheme which will invest in units and shares from Save & Prosper's range of 28 pension funds. The idea is that Save & Prosper looks after the day-to-day selection of shares



'I keep getting this feeling that I'm a rampaging closet monetarist'

within each unitized pension fund, but Richards Longstaff will select the mix of funds. The drawback is, of course, that you are limited to Save & Prosper's units. Plenty of fund managers already offer a similar facility but the difference is that you have to make your own decision on which of their funds to invest.

Ideally, those interested in taking an active hand in the management of their pension assets would be free to switch units between investment houses, as well as between the different funds managed by the firm.

Details: Richards Longstaff, Broadway House, Broad Quay, Bristol BS1 4DJ (Bristol 294313).

Northern thrift

The notion that northern folk are canny over money appears to have some substance. Research carried out on behalf of Yorkshire Television reveals that more than two-thirds of adults in the region have a bank account and more than half have a building society account, with a high proportion of people able to save. Seven out of 10 Yorkshire men and women have some form of insurance or assurance, while 30 per cent of the adult population belongs to a pension scheme.

The most popular ways of saving money in Yorkshire apart from through banks and building societies, are in Premium Bonds, which are held by one-third of adults, or through the Post Office, which is used by 18 per cent.

Good for a year

If you are prepared to lock your money away for a year, you might try the Guaranteed Income Bond offered by R. J. Temple, which provides an annual income of 10.5 per cent net for the basic rate taxpayer. The minimum investment is at the fairly low level of £1,000, and the bond is underwritten by Premium Life Assurance. Anyone of 12 or over can buy one. R. J. Temple says that the yield is the highest it has ever offered since it marketed special issues of its own bond in 1982. Investors can also take a monthly income but receive a marginally lower rate - 10.1 per cent net. Overall, the low entry level and high guaranteed rate of return makes this a good deal at the moment - provided interest rates do not move up again.

Details: R. J. Temple, 37 Grand Parade, Brighton BN2 2QA (Brighton 673136).

Cheap from Chase

Cheap home loans at 12.5 per cent are available from investment advisers Chase de Vere with a minimum loan of £30,000 and a maximum of £250,000. You can borrow up to twice the main earner's income plus once the partner's income. Where both partners are qualified professionals, and aged over 30, the multiple increases to three times the joint incomes - but you pay a premium of 13.25 per cent for this money.

Full details: Chase de Vere, 125 Pall Mall, London SW1 (01-930 7242).

Parents' guide

A free guide on the effects of recent proposed changes in student entitlements to housing, supplementary and other benefits is being produced by the National Union of Students. The "parent pack" is, according to Vicky Phillips, the union's vice-president for welfare, a new venture for this organization. She says: "They (parents) are obviously concerned about the fact that these proposals could cost their kids hundreds of pounds, and as usual the Government is expecting parents to foot the bill."

The free parent pack is available from the NUS, 461 Holloway Road, London N7 6LJ. Requests should be marked "Parent Pack" on the envelope and accompanied by a stamped addressed envelope.

Kuwait cash

The United Bank of Kuwait might not be the first place you think of when you want a mortgage, but the bank is certainly in the market for home loans. The rate charged at the moment is 12.5 per cent (APR 13.2 per cent) and loans start from £30,001. Repayment, endowment and pension mortgages are considered. For loans of up to £50,000 UKB will lend up to 80 per cent of valuation, and over £50,250, the bank advances a maximum of 70 per cent. In between these two figures the most you can get is £40,000.

Details: The Manager, Mortgage Branch, United Bank of Kuwait Ltd, 15 Baker Street, London W1M 2EB (01-935 1365).

Paying for dying

Sorry to be gloomy, but the National Association of Funeral Directors has launched a funeral expenses plan in

conjunction with Windsor Life Assurance. It allows you to plan in advance to meet the costs of your own funeral. Benefits accumulating under the plan, according to the association's president, Robert Paragetter, will increase by up to 10 per cent a year. The level of payments to the plan is fixed at the outset. "More and more people now face the task of planning their eventual funeral and the means of paying for it. Many are anxious that the cost should not fall on their dependants," says Mr Paragetter.

Details: Windsor Life, Royal Albert House, Windsor, Berkshire SL4 1BE.

Fewer failures

The numbers of businesses going bust are at least slowing, with a 3 per cent decline in the statistics of business failures for 1985. "This is the first annual fall in the number of failures notified since 1979 and it occurred with a remarkable lag of four years after the start of the upswing in total economic activity in mid-1981," says Trade Indemnity, which compiles the figures. However, there are big variations. Building and construction companies reported an 18 per cent increase in business failures, while engineering and metals failures showed a 15 per cent decline.

Britain is tops with new fund

INVESTMENT

Martin Rasch, manager of Perpetual's European Growth Fund which is being launched this weekend, is set to give European fund managers a geography lesson. Britain, he believes, is a part of Europe and deserves a dominant place in the fund.

Initially, UK investments will take about a third of the fund, with only West Germany taking a larger slice of the investment - about 35 per cent. The rest of the investments will be spread rather thinly over Europe, with France and Switzerland accounting for 8 per cent apiece, Italy and the Netherlands 6 per cent each and a tiny amount elsewhere.

Perpetual believes the outlook for the UK is very and it would be foolish to deny European investors access to the more than 2,400 companies quoted on the UK stock market which boasts the range of possible European investments by 80 per cent.

Some other European unit trusts, such as Hill Samuel European, have the option of investing in Britain but have not done so, while others are barred by their trust deed. Britain's European fund has 8 per cent and is limited in a maximum of 10 per cent.

Mr Rasch has won his European spurs on the Perpetual Internal Growth Fund which now has about a quarter of its funds invested in Europe, and as much in the UK.

VG

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Look at the table showing how the income from £10,000 invested in September 1980 has risen from £98.17 per month to £211.00 per month. And the results, taking half yearly income, are equally impressive.

In addition to producing the income shown below, your original investment of £10,000 would have increased to £23,936 by September 1985.

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Income produced from £10,000 invested in September 1980 withdrawing 10% p.a. income.

Average Monthly Income - Sept-Sept	1980/1	1981/2	1982/3	1983/4	1984/5
	£98.17	£112.33	£168.63	£196.00	£211.00

*Assumes your Capital Gains Tax allowance of £5000 is not exceeded. It should be remembered that past performance cannot necessarily be taken as a guide to the future and unit values can fall as well as rise.

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27 of them, in fact, making up one of the widest and most comprehensive investment ranges there is. 1,400 different securities traded in 25 different countries - covering everything from investment trusts to Japanese smaller companies. And, (for those who like safety in numbers,) including some of the largest funds there are.

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So, instead of you having to shop around deciding which of the hundreds of unit trusts to put your money in - and when to take it out again - you can leave it to our Masterfund experts to make (and take) the decisions.

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From start to finish they'll be switching your money into those of our trusts they think are on the

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A PRICE TAG TO FIT THE BILL.

way up. And safely out of any that look at risk.

All without charging you one new penny in switching fees.

BUILDING SOCIETIESZZZZZZ

There's a couple of other reasons for stopping off at Save & Prosper for your financial shopping too.

(Points of interest you could say.)

Investment in even the average Save & Prosper unit trust over the last five years* would have been worth 50% more than in a building society ordinary share account.

And 65% more than in a seven day bank deposit account.

So while you should leave short term savings lying quietly within reach, it's paid to date to put long-term savings out to work.

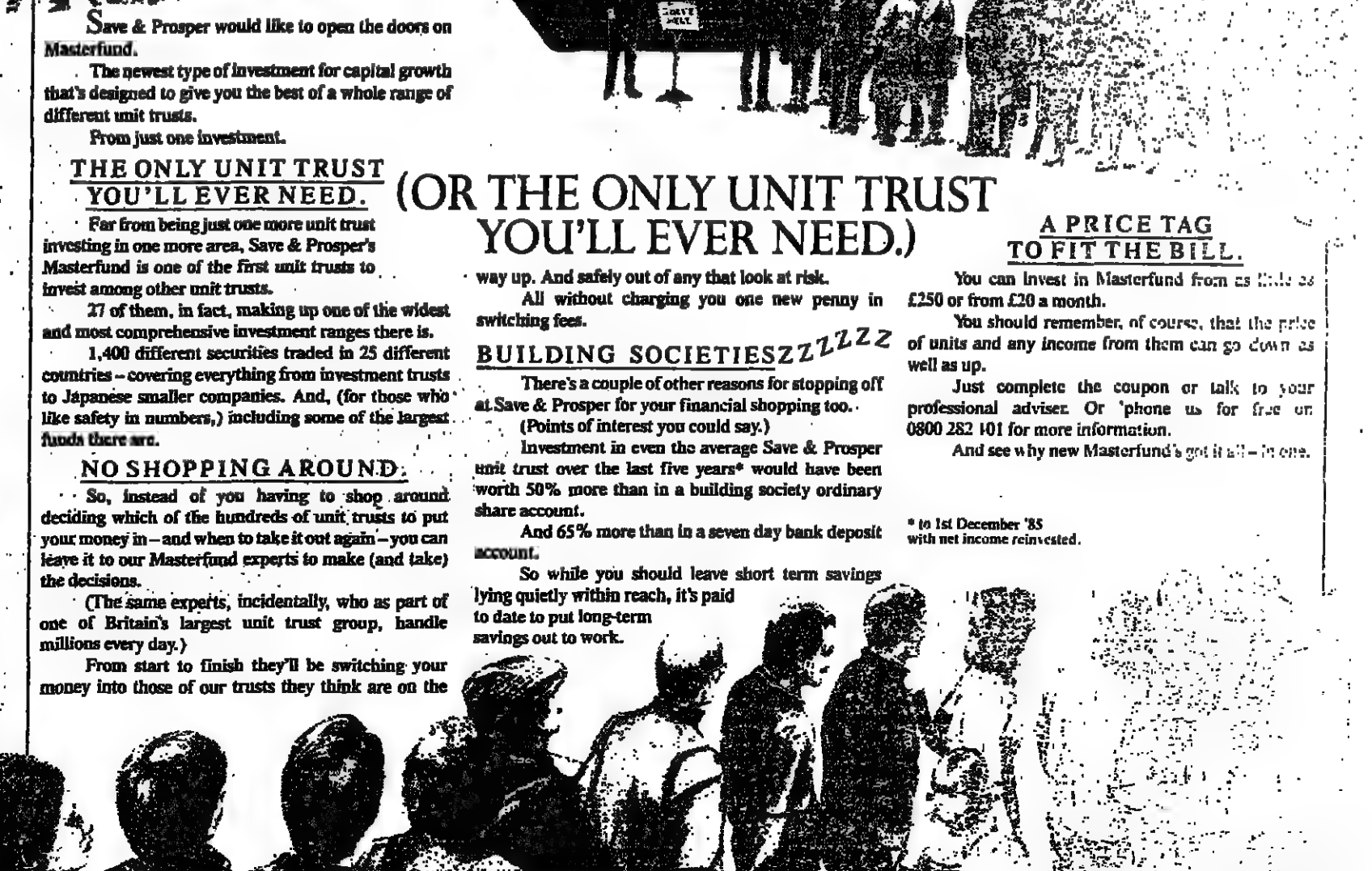
You can invest in Masterfund from as little as £250 or from £20 a month.

You should remember, of course, that the price of units and any income from them can go down as well as up.

Just complete the coupon or talk to your professional adviser. Or phone us for free on 0800 282 101 for more information.

And see why new Masterfund's got it all - in one.

* to 1st December '85 with net income reinvested.



FURTHER DETAILS

OBJECTIVE To provide a portfolio invested selectively in Save & Prosper approved unit trusts.

PRICES AND YIELD These are quoted daily in leading national papers. For your information the current offer price of units is 24.3p (at 15.1.86) and the estimated gross starting yield was 13.34% p.a.

DEALING IN UNITS Units may normally be bought or sold on any working day. Confirmation will normally be forwarded within 14 days. When units are sold back to the Managers, payment is normally made within 7 days of our receiving requested confirmation.

NET INCOME DISTRIBUTION 31st January and 31st July each year (from July 1986).

CHARGES Initial charge 5.4% plus a rounding adjustment not exceeding the lower of 1% or 1.25p per unit, which is included in the offer price of units. No initial charge or rounding adjustment will be included in the price of those units in the underlying funds which Masterfund purchases. Reimbursement (at rates available on request) will be paid to authorised professional advisers. Annual charge: 1% of the value of the Fund plus VAT held a percentage maximum of 10% - subject to three months' notice. This is deducted from the fund's assets to meet Managers' expenses, including Trustees' fees. The rate of charge on Masterfund will be reduced by the rate of annual charge payable to the underlying funds held at the date the Masterfund annual charges are calculated.

SAFEGUARDS The Fund is authorised by the Secretary of State for Trade & Industry. The Trustee is Bank of Scotland.

MANAGERS Save & Prosper Securities Limited, 1 Fenchurch Avenue, London EC3M 2JY. Telephone: 01-555 1717. A member of the Unit Trust Association.

To: Save & Prosper Securities Ltd, FREEPOST, Romford RM1 1BR. Telephone: Moneyline 0800 282 101. Prestel *48128#.

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First Name (s) _____

Surname (s) (Mr/Mrs/Miss) _____

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Postcode _____

Existing Account No. (if any) _____

Signature _____ Date _____

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I wish to invest £..... (minimum £250 initially, £100 subsequently) in Save & Prosper Masterfund at the offer price prevailing on the day of receipt of my application.

I enclose a cheque made payable to Save & Prosper Securities Limited. I am over 18.

I would like distributions of income to be reinvested in the purchase of further units.*

*delete if you wish the income to be paid direct to you

Signature _____ Date _____

Signature _____ Date _____

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Signature _____ Date _____

Signature _____ Date _____

Signature _____ Date _____

Signature _____ Date _____

Signature _____ Date _____

12.7%* A YEAR

IMMEDIATE INCOME PAID FREE OF TAX†

THE FUND - primarily invests in "exempt" British Government Securities (Gilts). These are Gilts which are not liable to any U.K. taxation.

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NO FIXED TERM - the investment can be held for as long as you wish, you can sell at any time, on any business day.

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The Fund has been certified as a "Distributing Fund" under the provisions of the U.K. Finance Act 1984 in respect of its latest account period.

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*Calculated as at 13th January 1986.

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Britannia International Investment Management Limited

P.O. Box 271, Queensway House, Queen Street, St. Helier, Jersey, Channel Islands.

Telephone: Jersey (0334) 73141 Telex: 492052



Britannia INTERNATIONAL

P.O. Box 271, St. Helier, Jersey, C.I.

Please send me the explanatory memorandum for the Britannia Jersey Gilt Fund limited on the terms of which these applications will be considered.

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As most private investors are aware, there are always excellent investment opportunities - the difficulty is in identifying them and in taking the right action at the right time, and in knowing when to sell as well as when to buy.

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7/18/81

The housemaster and the amateurs

THE TIMES UNIT TRUSTS COMPETITION '86

The amateurs beat the professionals hands down, leaving a distinct trace of egg on the face of the unit trust advisers in the 1985 Times Unit Trust Competition.

Of the many thousands of entrants, more than 50 people managed to choose the top-performing unit trust. Oppenheimer European Growth, and we had to look at both second and third choices to determine who was the overall winner in each category - General, Professional Adviser, and Under-18.

The overall winner, who collects the first prize of £500, is Barry Wood, a housemaster at Blundell's School in Tiverton, Devon. He entered the last competition, too, but trailed miserably at the bottom of the performance charts.

"If there had been 10,000 entrants, I guess I would have been somewhere near the 9,900 mark," he says. "Investment is something of a hobby by Mr Wood, though he has only modest amounts of his own to play with. 'It is a way of keeping myself sane' while being a housemaster," he confesses wryly.

He is an avid reader of the financial pages of *The Times* and keeps close tabs on the economic and company news. "Everybody at the time was writing about Europe and I felt that this was where money was going to be made in the short term," he says.

He chose the Oppenheimer fund because he had speculated with a small investment in Oppenheimer's International Fund and had been quite

pleased with the aggressive way the portfolio was managed. "Oppenheimer seems to me to be a dynamic management group," he says. Sadly, he didn't have any spare cash to back his winning choice but is considering where he might now invest his £500 prize money.

His own portfolio is small but he takes a keen interest in share price movements. He says: "Like all housemasters, I live in a tied cottage and will be obliged to buy a house some day. I need to invest as a hedge against house price increases."

What is his recommendation for 1986? "Might not now be the time to be looking at gold and gold shares?" he ventures. The rules of the competition decree that only the first choice is taken into account, with second and third choices included only where there is more than one winner.

However, had we been able to monitor the total performance of our winners, the third prize-winner in the general category, Mr C. D. M. Johnston of Blackheath, London, turned in the best total, showing a profit of £142.20 on the original £300 investment.

Of the professional advisers and the under-18s, no one managed to pick the top performing unit trust. However, Chandrakant Shah, a north London investment adviser, did well with Touche Renmant Special Opportunities, which was overall the third-best performer.

Mr Shaw is an accountant who set up his investment advisory business only six months ago. This was his first crack at the competition and he is delighted to have proved his expertise in this field by winning.

"I have been dealing in shares on the stock market for over 15 years," he says - and he backed his first choice with a £500 investment in the TR trust, though he usually buys shares rather than unit trusts.

"I deal in shares because you have greater potential for



Barry Wood, overall winner: No spare cash to back the top performer he chose

profit," he says, but counsels caution for the first-time investors who come to him for advice. "For these people the best thing is unit trusts."

"Shares are only for those who have extra money to gamble - it has got to be money you can afford to lose."

What is he tipping for 1986? "Keep your money in the bank or building society," he says. "Interest rates are high."

But for those who want a flutter in shares he suggests the food sector and retail stores.

Our winner in the under-18 category is 17-year-old Dawn Savery, a student at Brockenhurst College in Dorset. She was encouraged to enter the competition by her father - who also put in an entry but did not do so well.

"I don't know much about it," she admits, saying that Europe looked as good as anywhere and Oppenheimer a reasonable choice.

"The money will come in useful when I go to university," says Dawn, who is studying for her A Levels - double maths,

biology and chemistry - with a view to becoming a doctor. She also intends to use some of the winnings to finance driving lessons.

From our panel of professional advisers, it is a sorry tale of woe.

All four chose at least one American fund. The general view last January was that the US government would get its budget deficit under control, shares would take off and the dollar would hold steady.

In the event the deficit has grown and the dollar slid - more than wiping out share gains in many instances.

"We were very annoyed," says Peter Hargreaves, whose first choice, Sun Alliance North American, turned in an appalling performance, losing nearly 8 per cent for investors over the 11-month period.

"The fund would have done very well if the managers had listened to us. We had around 40 per cent of the fund and were kept saying, 'Hedge the dollar, hedge, hedge, hedge'. But they

took no notice. Now they won't even speak to us."

"It is the dollar-pound exchange rate that has floored everyone," shares have performed well. But he maintains that the United States will still be the place to be in 1986. "Europe is a very thin market - the whole European market is smaller than the UK market," he says, though he would include a proportion of European trusts in his 1986 unit trust portfolio.

He is not so keen, however, on the UK. "The UK market is quite high and corporate profits are not going to increase dramatically. It doesn't look the best value any more."

However, he would still have 40 per cent in the UK because of the currency with 20 per cent in each of Europe, America and the Far East.

Peter Edwards, whose first choice, Prolific High Income, was the only one of the adviser's selections to show a profit during 1985, admits to being completely fooled by the US market. He says: "The US budget

THE UNIT EXPERTS' SELECTIONS FOR 1985

Panel member	First choice	£	Second choice	£	Third choice	£	TOTAL
Jamie Barry	Fidelity American		Oppenheimer European		Henderson North		
Berry Asset Management	Equity Income (823rd)	92.1	Growth (1st)	164.7	American (599th)	94.7	351.5
Peter Hargreaves	Sun Alliance North		John Govett UK Special		Henderson European		
Hargreaves Lansdowne	American (821st)	92.4	Opportunities (89th)	124.3	Smir Comps (26th)	138.0	354.7
Charles Fry	Gartmore Hong Kong		M&G American Recovery		Barrington European		
Johnson Fry & Co	(825th)	92.0	(543rd)	89.5	(23rd)	140.9	332.4
Peter Edwards	Prolific High		Henderson American		Montagu Gold		
Premier Unit Trust Bks	Income (101st)	123.1	Recovery (819th)	92.6	(MIM) (654th)	86.9	302.6

Value of £100 invested for 11 months to January 1, 1986 - offer to offer, net income reinvested

THE TIMES UNIT TRUST COMPETITION

The current value of £100 invested to January 1986 on an offer-to-offer basis, net income reinvested. Statistics: Planned Savings

With over eight hundred unit trusts available and more being launched each month, how do you know which to choose? In reality there are only three basic types of unit trust, and M&G has an outstandingly successful example of each: Recovery Fund for capital growth, Dividend Fund for income, and SECOND General for a balance between income and growth.

You should remember that new funds or funds which suffer a change of management are likely to be more of a gamble than those which can point to a long and successful record. M&G's investment team has remained largely unchanged for many years, and our long-term performance record reflects this. Past performance cannot be a guarantee for the future, but it is usually the best measure you have of a fund's likelihood of achieving its objective.

We are offering an extra 1% unit allocation if you invest £1,000 or more and 2% if you invest £10,000 or more per Fund.

The price of units and the income from them may go down as well as up. This means that unit trusts are a long-term investment and not suitable for money you may need at short notice.

Growth RECOVERY FUND

M&G Recovery Fund is probably the most successful unit trust ever launched and the table below shows just how well it has achieved its aim of capital growth. The Fund buys the shares of companies which have fallen on hard times. Losses must be expected when a company fails to recover but the effect of a turnaround can be dramatic.

Year ended	M&G RECOVERY	£10,000	£10,000	£10,000	£10,000
21 DECEMBER					
23 May '69	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
1970	11,760	8,570	11,020	11,058	
1975	26,400	11,121	21,283	16,178	
1980	102,560	17,287	40,175	25,521	
1985	270,800	49,474	55,248	40,168	

NOTES: All figures include reinvested income net of basic rate tax. The Building Society figures are based on an extra interest account offering 10% above the average yearly rate (source: Building Societies Association). M&G Recovery figures are all realisation values.

FURTHER INFORMATION On 15th January 1986 offered prices and estimated gross current yields were:

Recovery Fund	282.1p	3.75%
Dividend Fund	341.0p	5.71%
SECOND General	590.2p	4.07%

Prices and yields appear daily in the Financial Times. The difference between the "offer" price (at which you buy units) and the "bid" price (at which you sell) is normally 6%. An initial charge of 5% is included in the offer price and an annual charge of up to 1% of each Fund's value - currently 1% - plus VAT is deducted from gross income. Income for Accumulation units is reinvested to increase their value and for Income units it is distributed net of basic rate tax on the following dates:

	Recovery	Dividend	SECOND
Distributions	20 Feb	15 Jan	15 Feb
	20 Aug	15 July	15 Aug
Next distribution	20 Aug	15 July	15 Aug
for new investors	1986	1986	1986

You can buy or sell units on any business day. Contracts for purchase or sale will be due for settlement two to three weeks later. Remuneration is payable to accredited agents; rates are available on request. The trustee for Dividend and Recovery is Barclays Bank Trust Co. Limited and for SECOND is Lloyds Bank Plc. The Funds are all wide-range investments and are authorised by the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry.

M&G Securities Limited, Three Quays, Tower Hill, London EC3R 6BQ. Tel: 01-626 4988. Member of the Unit Trust Association.

Income DIVIDEND FUND

If you need income which will grow over the years M&G Dividend Fund could be your ideal investment. The Fund invests in a wide range of ordinary shares and aims to provide above average and increasing income and a yield about 50% higher than the F.T. Actuaries All-Share Index.

Year ended	M&G DIVIDEND	£10,000	£10,000	£10,000	£10,000
31 DECEMBER					
6 May '64	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
1965	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
1970	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
1975	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
1980	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
1985	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000

NOTES: All income figures shown are net of basic rate tax. The Building Society figures are based on an extra interest account offering 10% above the average yearly rate (source: Building Societies Association). M&G Dividend figures are all realisation values. Estimated.

Balanced SECOND GENERAL

M&G SECOND General Trust Fund aims for consistent growth of both capital and income and has a 29-year performance record which is second to none. It has a wide spread of shares mainly in British companies.

Year ended	M&G SECOND	£10,000	£10,000	£10,000	£10,000
31 DECEMBER					
5 June '56	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
1960	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
1970	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
1975	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
1980	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
1985	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000

NOTES: All figures include reinvested income net of basic rate tax. The Building Society figures are based on an extra interest account offering 10% above the average yearly rate (source: Building Societies Association). M&G SECOND General figures are all realisation values.

SPECIAL OFFER CLOSES 5th APRIL

All applications received by 5th April, 1986 will be given an extra 1% allocation of units. This will increase to 2% for applications of £10,000 or more per Fund.

To: M&G SECURITIES LIMITED, THREE QUAYS, TOWER HILL, LONDON EC3R 6BQ. Please invest the sum(s) indicated below in the Fund(s) of your choice (minimum investment in each Fund: £1,000) in ACCUMULATION/INCOME units (delete as applicable) or Accumulation units will be issued for Recovery and SECOND and Income units will be issued for Dividend) at the price ruling on receipt of this application. DO NOT SEND ANY MONEY.

A contract note will be sent to you stating exactly how much you owe and the settlement date. Your certificate will follow shortly.

RECOVERY (MIM £1,000)	£	-00
DIVIDEND (MIM £1,000)	£	-00
SECOND (MIM £1,000)	£	-00

SIGNATURE: _____
DATE: _____
TU 480316

THE M&G GROUP

كندا من الدليل

FAMILY MONEY/4

who beat the professionals



Dawn Savery, under-18 winner, encouraged by father, and Chandrakant Shah, professional-class winner, first go

deficit was a big issue at the beginning of 1985 but the markets now seem to be saying that they are prepared to live with it.

"He acknowledges that he missed the European bandwagon in 1985 but now sees no sense in jumping on. "We remain bullish of the United States - what mucked up 1985 was the currency," he says.

He also complains of "sheep-like" unit trust managers, too timid to hedge the currency risk - or doing too little too late.

He cites the case of M & G,

which decided to hedge its currency risk at precisely the right time. But he says: "They were too timid. They hedged only 30 per cent. Timidity is the word which sums up hedging by unit trust managers."

But he thinks the dollar-pound relationship will be much more stable in 1986 and believes there is still a lot to go for in the United States. He sees little movement in the commodity sector, however, but believes that now might just be the time to take a gamble in gold.

Jamie Berry is alone among the professional advisers with the distinction of having picked the top-performing unit trust, Oppenheimer European Growth - but only as his second choice.

Like the other two he says: "It was the currency management that let us down. Both Fidelity and Henderson admit that they got the currency wrong and it cost both funds a lot of performance." These were his first and third choices.

"Short of voting with your feet and selling your holdings,

there was not a lot to be done," he says. "In the case of Fidelity they hedged too little and too late."

He complains that unit trust managers are nervous of exchange rate movements: "I think they should take a view and stick to it. Where they go wrong is when they change their minds."

What is he tipping for 1986? "I'm very reluctant to tip the States again," he says.

He believes that if the US market does turn in a good performance, there will be other smaller markets that will do even better. "People forget that the US market has already had a tremendous run and I prefer Europe this year," he points out.

Trailing in fourth position this year is Charles Fry, who picked Gartmore Hong Kong as his first choice - well down in the performance charts, at 625th place. He retires and is replaced by a new investment adviser on our panel, which will be revealing its selections for 1986 on Saturday, February.

In the meantime, don't miss the opportunity to enter The Times Unit Trust Competition 1986 and win £500. Rules and entry form will be published for two more Saturdays.

Lorna Bourke

HOW TO ENTER

Enter The Times Unit Trust Competition, 1986 and you could win £500, £250 and £100. There are three categories - General, Professional Adviser and Under 18s and there will be three prizes in each. Just pick the unit trust you believe will outperform all others during the coming months to the end of the year. To help you make your choice we are including this week, and for the next two weeks, the performance figures showing how unit trusts fared over the period of our competition last year. Next week there will be another entry form and on February

1, we will also be revealing what our panel of experts are tipping for the coming year. Just fill in the entry form below.

You are allowed three choices but only your first choice will be considered unless there is a tie, in which case second and third selections will be taken into account. In the unlikely event that there is still more than one winner, the tie-breaker will be invoked. Only entries on official entry forms will be accepted and they must arrive at The Times not later than February 4, 1986.

The Times Unit Trust Competition 1986 Rules

1. Competitors are invited to use their skill and judgment to select three UK authorized unit trusts (not offshore funds) in existence as at January 1986 which they believe will outperform all others during 1986.
2. Competitors will be required to make a first, second and third choice, but the winner will be the competitor whose first choice is the best performing unit trust. Second and third choices will be taken into account in the event of a tie. In the event of there still being more than one winner the tie-breaker will be invoked.
3. Entries will be limited to one per person and must be made on official entry forms printed in The Times. Photocopies are not acceptable.
4. Opening prices will be those published on Saturday, February 1, 1986. Closing prices will be those of Wednesday December 31, 1986.
5. In the event of unit trusts merging, final performance will be calculated as performance to the date of merger, plus performance of the merged trust to the end of the competition period.
6. Performance will be monitored by *Planned Savings* magazine and is based on an offer-to-offer price basis, net income reinvested.
7. Entries must be received by Tuesday, February 4, at the office of The Times.
8. Proof of posting will not be accepted as evidence of receipt.
9. Employees of News International, Times Newspapers, and their families are not eligible to enter.
10. The editors' decision in all matters is final and no correspondence will be entered into.

ENTRY FORM

Name _____
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Telephone number _____

The unit trust I believe will perform best in 1986 is:

First choice: 1 _____

2 _____

3 _____

Category (Please tick appropriate line)

1 General ☐ 2 Professional Adviser ☐ 3 Under 18 years ☐

The Breaker: I estimate that the value of £100 invested in the unit trust of my first choice will be worth £____ (net income reinvested) on Wednesday, December 31, 1986.

Send your completed entry form to: Times Newspapers Ltd., PO Box 7, New Printing House Square, Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. To arrive not later than February 4, 1986.

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Only here for the hotel profit

BUSINESS EXPANSION

Pubs and hotels are fast becoming favourites to overtake wine and fine art in the Business Expansion Scheme fashion stakes. A few pubs and a hotel are being served up to investors this week, with a company manufacturing illuminated signs thrown in for good measure.

Interested investors should study the prospectuses carefully and try to obtain disinterested professional advice before making a decision.

The Finot prospectus, a hotel scheme, is complex - but not for any sinister reason. The company has been actively trading for a while and already has one hotel, at Heathrow, operational.

The idea is to open a chain of hotels - five is the initial target - under the "Hotel Ibis" banner. This is the trading name of a French company, Sphère SA, which has 150 hotels in France and other countries. Finot wants £7 million, and has already had substantial equity invested by a cluster of institutions both for the Heathrow project and the next, more immediate one - a 300-room hotel near Euston station.

Outside investors being asked for this £7 million might feel a little peeved that some institutions and BES funds took a slice of the cake, only a mere three weeks ago, on more beneficial terms. While outsiders pay £1.40 for a £1 share, the funds and institutions have got in at £1.30 and been granted options to acquire about another 150,000 shares, also at 10 pence below the issue price, and exercisable any time up to the end of 1995.

Charles Elwell of the sponsors, Electra Management, thinks this is something investors should not worry about. For a start, investors in the managed funds have already paid the funds' front-end load fee, and should, he says, have that reflected in the price the fund pays.

"Moreover individual investors could derive some comfort from our presence," he adds. "It was also necessary for the company to get the institutional money to make sure that the project was commercially sound." The money also ensured that work on the Euston project has already begun and will be completed whatever the issue raises.

The target date for the Euston

hotel opening is June next year. The Heathrow site, which opened only last June, is "pretty well on budget" according to Mr Elwell, although not profitable yet.

Ten out of 10 goes to Diodex Holdings for originality with its scheme to raise a mere £385,000 (compared with Finot's £7 million) to establish a factory, which will manufacture illuminated signs and to market them in the UK. The sponsors are Birmingham-based Mercia Venture Capital and going for a minimum of £165,000.

The OPTO-Sign System is a Swedish invention. Diodex in effect has an exclusive licence to

is an exclusive licensee over a relatively new product.

Don Houlahan of sponsors Mercia Venture Capital says: "The existing directors have actually put £27,000 of their own money into the venture, plus a year's work, some of which was part-time, for very modest salaries." In addition, the company has had the benefit of rent-free premises, belonging to an advertising partnership run by two of the directors, he says.

The two pub issues that investors are being offered come from stockbrokers W. Greenwell & Co and Johnson Fry.

Johnson Fry's Surrey Free Inns is more positive about how investors will be able to realize their stakes in five years' time. The prospectus says that "it is the intention of the company to seek a USM quotation as soon as practical after three years."

A characteristic of most BES schemes is the option arrangements that the sponsors invariably make. Many sponsors

Uniform used to run Midsummer Inns, a USM-quoted company. The trading results of the prospectus, "reflected a relatively modest return on capital", although the company did rather better on its property portfolio.

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FAMILY MONEY/6

Think twice before tying the knot

MARRIAGE

The silliest financial mistake I ever made was undoubtedly my decision not to have a wedding. I got married (mind you, perhaps that was the silliest thing), but I did not do it properly, with the white dress, the bridesmaids, the church service, the champagne and most important of all, the presents.

Parents pay for weddings (well, usually) but it is the offspring who pick up the goodies — and I have spent the past 11 years trying to find the time and the money to collect a 50-piece dinner service, a dozen matching crystal goblets, a comprehensive range of Sabatier knives and the complete Elizabeth David — all of which I could have had for the asking if I had stuck up a wedding list somewhere and let others do their duty.

I am, of course, forever buying these things — to give to others as wedding presents. The injustice of it all came home to me a few months ago at my daughter's wedding.

There she was, not yet out of her teens, presiding over what looked like the entire contents of Habitat. Weddings can indeed be a good investment, especially if you want to set up in the bed-and-breakfast business. Possibly the trick is to have the wedding, but not the marriage, rather than the other way round as I did.

Trying to assess marriage as an investment sounds a fairly mercenary and definitely American kind of notion, but there is nothing particularly novel about it. The map of Europe might today look rather different were it not for crucial dynastic marriages — and what, indeed, was the dowry system, but a rather primitive form of annuity?

Daddy gives prospective son-in-law money, land or animals in return for getting daughter off his hands and supported for life on someone else's cheque book.

The dowry system gave way to a form of serfdom when the servant problem became so appalling that men invested in a wife as nanny-cook-housekeeper-chauffeur on the assumption that this would be cheaper than paying wages.

If the wife made the right investment choice she could do rather well out of a wealthy spouse — if she made the wrong move she could be scrubbing floors for the rest of her life. Nowadays, of course, a man would go for the self-financing



asset, always the best deal. Unless they still cannot tell Stork from butter, most wives hanker after working outside the home and earning their own money. Looked at from the point of view of tax efficiency, rate of return and security, the modern marriage might not seem to have a lot going for it from the women's point of view.

Married, a couple have an annual capital gains tax exemption of £5,900 between them. Living together, they can claim the £5,900 exemption each.

One in three now end in divorce

In fact, the only sound investment inducement for a well-heeled couple to get married at all is to avoid capital transfer tax — money and other assets can pass between spouses free of tax even if you tie the knot at the very last minute. If you do not you will be taxed — to death.

Instead of investing in a ring, invest in some good tax advice. That way you can enjoy the many happy returns of marriage, such as home and children with none of the tax penalties.

The cohabitee mum is technically a single parent — with a higher child benefit allowance and higher personal tax allowance than if she were married.

Admittedly father will not receive the married man's allowance but he can offset the tragic cost of rearing and educating children by making maintenance orders in their favour (up to the level of the single person's allowance per child) on which he gets full tax

relief — and they pay nothing in tax. What about the security of the investment? One in three marriages these days ends in the divorce courts — a rather higher failure rate than the constituents of the FT index or unit trusts. A chap who has kept his wife in comfort for years cannot do much about it if she ups and leaves, taking the children with her.

For a woman, traditional marriage, where she forfeits a high-flying career to wash the family's socks, looks an exceptionally bad bargain, particularly since recent changes in the divorce law have firmly put to rest the notion that a husband — current or ex — is a meal ticket for life.

You can, of course, come out of marriage a good deal richer than you went into it, provided you pick a wealthy spouse who will be expected to pay you off with a house or two if things go wrong.

But even so, is it actually necessary to marry them? The actress Britt Ekland in the United States won a good financial settlement out of the singer Rod Stewart without a wedding ring. And Britain seems to be heading in the same direction with new legislation promised over the division of assets among cohabitants.

Marriage is a little like a war loan — it can look superficially attractive to the naive investor but whether or not it is a good deal depends on your tax rate.

Married couples earning less than £25,000 a year between them are going to be better off, after tax, than a pair of singles living together. For instead of claiming the single person's allowance of £2,205 each — making a total £4,410 in the current tax year — the married

couple can get the married man's personal allowance of £3,455 plus wife's earned income allowance of £2,205 if they are taxed on a joint basis.

Couples earning more than £25,000 are not going to be any worse off married since they can be taxed separately and each get a single person's allowance, thus avoiding higher rate tax. But well-heeled couples with investments should definitely not get married.

For them marriage is a rotten deal. Income from investments,

Well-heeled couples should not wed

unlike earned income, is always taxed jointly, and at the husband's highest rate. So the tax bill could be substantially higher than if you were both single. Marriage is a particularly bad investment for the non-earning wife with investment income — she doesn't even get a tax allowance.

Consequently, even the tax-paid returns from humble bank and building society accounts can attract a hefty tax bill. But the Government is planning new legislation to overhaul the tax aspects of marriage.

At the moment the practice of regarding married couples as one unit carries all kinds of drawbacks that make the institution a financial penalty. For example, married, a couple can obtain tax relief on only £30,000 of mortgage borrowing between them. Living together they can obtain the relief on up to £30,000 each.

Maggie Drummond

If you're about to invest in a pension plan make sure it's the best on the market.

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Pension Plan Results Value of Fund over 10 years assuming 10 annual premiums of \$500.
*Amount invested (Allowing for tax relief at 30%).
†The figures assume that ten premiums were paid on 1st September each year commencing 1st September 1975.
‡The first Target premium was paid on 1st November 1975.

If you're self-employed or the director of a private company, you'll know all about the tax advantages of investing in a pension plan.

Your biggest problem will be selecting the best from the rest.

Obviously, the most important factor will be the size of your pension fund when you retire.

All too often, this decision is taken as a result of comparing projected growth figures, whereas the only realistic basis for comparison is achieved growth.

The table above compares the actual results of an investment in the Target Personal Pension Plan — linked to the Target Managed Pension Fund — with three leading with profits policies and two other unit linked plans invested in managed funds.

What it doesn't show, however, is that the Target plan has out-performed all other personal pension plans over the last ten years.

What's more, only the Target plan provides you with a guaranteed loanback facility* enabling you to draw on your investment whenever you like, with no additional management charges.

*Subject to level of premium and acceptable security.

And, with Target you're not committed to keeping up a regular payment. You may vary the level of your investment to suit your personal circumstances.

Except, of course, with a growth record like ours, we think you'll want to invest more rather than less.

To find out more, fill out the Freepost coupon below.

Please let me have further information on the Target Pension Plan.

Name _____

Age _____ Occupation _____

Address _____

Postcode _____

Business tel. no. _____

Send to: Dept MR Target Life Assurance Co. Ltd., Freeport, Aylesbury, Bucks HP18 3YA. Tel: Aylesbury (0296) 5941.

TARGET
TARGET GROUP PLC

UNIT TRUSTS · LIFE ASSURANCE · PENSIONS · FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

Vanguard Special Situations Trust

For the second year running, Vanguard Trust Managers have won the Observer "Small Unit Trust Group of the Year" Award. The average gain of our four funds was 36.7% — better than all other unit trust groups. A Contributory factor was the performance of Vanguard Special Situations Trust, the only Unit Trust to have been one of the five best performing UK Growth funds over the last one, three, five and seven years.

Short term performance is often a fluke — long term performance is not.

A Proven Performance Record

Over one, three, five and seven year periods, the trust is among the Five best performing U.K. Growth Funds*, registering gains of 47.4%, 169.9%, 281.4% and 419.9% respectively. No other U.K. Growth Fund has managed to perform so consistently.

*Money Management figures to 1st December 1985. Offer to bid, including net reinvested income.

Investment Objectives

The investment policy of this Trust is to provide capital growth from an actively managed portfolio consisting of shares of smaller companies and carefully selected special situations.

These could be companies that have fallen on bad times, but are now turning round; they could be companies that look ripe for a take-over or perhaps companies with new, innovative products.

We also have the power to invest up to 25% of the Trust in USM stocks, as well as in traded options in

accordance with the guidelines set by the Department of Trade.

You should remember that the price of units and the income from them can go down as well as up.

An Envious Pedigree

Vanguard Trust Managers is the wholly owned subsidiary of stockbrokers Capel-Cure Myers, one of the City's most quoted and authoritative sources on investment topics. They currently look after over £1 billion of funds on behalf of institutional, private and pension fund clients. Since 1985 they have been a member of the ANZ Group, a major international bank with a worldwide network of offices and with balance sheet footings exceeding US\$30 billion.

Act Now

To invest in this Trust, please complete this application form and send it to the Managers. For your guidance only, the offer price* of units on 16th January 1986 was 34.4p per unit. The Estimated Current Gross Yield is 2.91%pa.

*For 1 split of units on 2 January 1986.



To: Vanguard Trust Managers Ltd, 65 Holborn Viaduct, London EC1A 2EU. Telephone 01-236 3053.

I/We wish to invest (minimum £500) ☐ in the Vanguard Special Situations Trust at the offer price ruling on receipt of my application. A cheque is enclosed, made payable to Vanguard Trust Managers Ltd.

Surname (Mr/Mrs/Miss)
BLOCK LETTERS PLEASE
First Names (in full)

Address

Postcode

Signature

Date

General Information

Upon receipt of your application form a contract note will be sent, followed by certificates in 35 days. Unit prices and yields are quoted in the Financial Times. Units can be held back to the Managers at not less than the minimum bid price calculated to a formula approved by the Department of Trade. The Trust is authorised by the Department of Trade and constituted by a Deed dated March 1971 (as amended). An initial charge of 5% is included in the offer price of units, from which remuneration is payable to qualified intermediaries at rates available on request. The annual charge is set at 1% plus VAT of the value of the Trust less opposed to a maximum of 7% per annum in the event of a decline in the gross income and is allowed for in the current gross yield. Distributions will be paid twice yearly at the end of February and August.

Trustee: Royal Bank of Scotland plc, 25/27 Old Broad Street, London EC2.

Managers: Vanguard Trust Managers Limited, 65 Holborn Viaduct, London EC1A 2EU, telephone 01-236 3053. Member of the Unit Trust Association.

This offer is not available to residents of Eire.

THE IDEAL CLIMATE FOR INVESTMENT GROWTH.

The outlook for investment in Europe has never been brighter, as shown by the fact that, for 1985, the stockmarkets of Italy, Germany, Switzerland and France rose by 98%, 74%, 57% and 36% respectively. Since the launch of Fidelity European Trust in November 1985, investors have started to capitalise on our considerable European knowledge and expertise. Over £25 million has already been invested and the value of those investments has grown by over 10% in just two months (15th January 1986, offer to bid).

PROFIT FROM FIDELITY'S EXPERTISE IN EUROPE

European investment isn't new to Fidelity. More than 10 years of European experience has already resulted in leading US and UK pension funds entrusting over \$400 million to Fidelity for investment in Europe.

We utilise the resources of our European team of six investment managers and four analysts who provide the sort of advice that is so often lacking in European investment — on the spot research. For example, in 1985 we visited some 300 companies in Europe. That's more than one visit every working day.

Fidelity European Trust invests for growth. Unlike some other European funds, investment is not restricted to certain countries, sectors or sizes of company. Instead the aim is to invest in a wide and well balanced selection of companies and countries, and move actively from market to market as investment opportunities occur.

So you can leave your European investments to Fidelity in the

confidence that our knowledge and expertise will be making your money work for you in all the dynamic markets of Europe.

NOW IS THE TIME TO INVEST IN EUROPE

The weight of money moving into European stockmarkets over recent months, the increased interest shown by both private clients and institutions, the rapid inflow of American institutional money and the increasing strength of many European economies and currencies all indicate that now is the time to invest in Europe. And what better way than through Fidelity European Trust, which now offers Fidelity's proven investment experience in Europe to unit trust investors as well as leading pension funds.

INVEST TODAY

European markets are moving fast and could well be the investment opportunity for 1986.

The minimum investment for this Trust is only £500. To invest, simply complete the coupon and return it to us together with your cheque.

Alternatively, telephone our investment advisers on Callfree 0800 414161 between 9.30 a.m. and 5.30 p.m. Monday to Friday, or on Saturday between 10.00 a.m. and 1.00 p.m.

Remember, the price of units and the income from them can go down as well as up.

FIDELITY EUROPEAN TRUST

GENERAL INFORMATION: A contract note for your application together with a brochure will be sent immediately. Unit certificates will be sent within 35 days. The current gross yield is 0.26% at the offer price of 34.4p for Fidelity European Trust as 15th January 1986. Accumulation units only will be issued. The first distribution date is 31st November 1986 (at 10% discount). An initial charge of 5% (equivalent to 4.75% of the offer price) is included in the price of units out of which the Managers will pay commission to qualified agents (where available upon request). The Trust pays no annual charge to the Managers out of income (or capital if there is insufficient income) of between 1% and 1.5% plus VAT of the value of the Fund. The annual charge is currently 1% plus VAT. But the Managers have the right to change this within the above range, subject to giving not less than 3 months' notice to unit holders. Units may be sold on any day at the bid price ruling on receipt of your renewed certificate. Prices are quoted daily in the Financial Times, under the heading 'FIDELITY'. Trustee: Clydesdale Bank plc. Managers: Fidelity International Management Limited. Registered Office: River Walk, Twickenham, Kent TW9 1DX. The Trust is a wide-range pension fund authorised by the D.T.I. Member of the Unit Trust Association. Offer not open to residents of the Republic of Ireland.

To: FIDELITY INTERNATIONAL MANAGEMENT LIMITED, RIVER WALK, TWICKENHAM, KENT TW9 1DX. TELEPHONE: 0800 414161

Signature (IN CASE OF JOINT APPLICATION ALL MUST SIGN)
Surname MR/MRS/MISS
(BLOCK LETTERS PLEASE)
First names

Address

Postcode

I wish to invest ☐

in Fidelity European Trust at the offer price ruling on receipt of my application and enclose my cheque made payable to Fidelity International Management Limited.
Minimum investment is £500.



Fidelity
INTERNATIONAL

Holiday Offer

Cut the Cost Of Your Mortgage By Up to 30%

A new approach to mortgages has been pioneered by Lloyd's Life which enables you to reduce the cost of your mortgage by up to 30% in year 1.

The scheme also gives you the flexibility to increase or decrease payments as your circumstances dictate. The same competitive interest rate applies whether you borrow £25,000 or £250,000 and because of the high income multiples that are offered you can buy that ideal house sooner.

The scheme is backed by Lloyd's Life and one of the world's largest banks. Secured loans are available for mortgages, remortgages, 2nd mortgages and commercial loans. If you would like further details and a written quotation, please complete and return the coupon below or telephone: 021-440 5697 or 021-440 3409. (24 hour)

ask for details of the Holiday Offer

Please return to:
Lloyd's Life Assurance Limited,
FREEPOST, Birmingham. B16 8BR

Name: Mr/Ms/Miss _____

Address: _____

Amount of Loan Required: £ _____ (min £25,000)

Tel: (Home) _____ (Bus) _____

Lloyd's Life Assurance Ltd (Credit Broker) Typical A.P.R. 14 7/8%

FAMILY MONEY/7

Bridging a gap in the market

HEALTH

Only 9 per cent of the working population have any sort of income protection plan, or permanent health insurance (PHI) as it is optimistically termed in the trade. And only 20 per cent of those 2.2 million people are covered by individual plans rather than employers' schemes.

So there is a splendid marketing opportunity for insurance companies which are gearing up to promote their pensions policies to the self-employed - income protection is a logical extra for the 2.2 million self-employed sorting out their finances.

Allied Dunbar is launching its first income protection plan this weekend. The premiums are competitive although they may not always be the cheapest on the market. But Allied is pledged to review claims experience and if it finds that its assumptions have been too pessimistic and the premiums set too high, any surplus will be used to adjust premium rates.

It is women who always pay more than men and under the Allied plan pay a premium of anything from 6 to 78 per cent more than a male of the same age and occupation, who have most to gain from the Allied Dunbar review.

Jennifer Pinder, a dentist,

lost her PHI test case against Friends' Provident which justified its policy of charging women higher premiums than men because they claim more frequently. But the latest research from America, the US Disability Termination Study, shows that although women fall sick more often than men, they recover more quickly. But they are also more likely to survive after being disabled.

Allied Dunbar's plan has been adapted to give women a better deal in the light of experience - they are treated as being seven to eight years younger than their true age rather than the usual three or four years.

Any surplus over the amount needed to service the protection element of the policy can be

paid into either a managed fund, a property fund, first interest or gilt-edged fund with full switching facilities.

But the scheme is not designed to be a disguised savings plan and sums going into the savings pool are likely to be small. However, surplus that might build up can be withdrawn.

You can insure for up to 75 per cent of earned income and choose either level benefits, indexation of benefits during a claim period only, or full indexation of benefits. You can also choose how long you have to wait before the policy pays out - one month, three months, six months or a year.

Bodyguards, demolition workers and lumberjacks will not be accepted for the plan but

most other people will be slotted into one of three risk categories. Accountants, insurance brokers, nurses, nuclear scientists and social workers get the highest rating, followed by debt collectors, postmen and traffic wardens. HGV drivers, scrap metal dealers, spray painters and timber merchants, are in the riskiest category.

The plan stops at the age at which you expect to retire. If an accident or illness forces you to take a lower paid job when you return to work, then a proportion of the benefit will be paid. But if, after a claim, you can only return to part-time work then the partial benefit will only be paid for up to a year.

Vivien Goldsmith

INCOME PROTECTION PLAN

Benefits deferred 3 months, level benefits of £2,500 per (£50 a week). Professionals men to age 65, women to age 60. Annual premiums

Company	Male/female age 25	Male/female age 35	Male/female age 45
Allied Dunbar	27.84/41.60	47.58/77.25	87.08/109.05
Eagle Star	42.50/41.34	65.00/75.30	100.00/112.52
Friends' Provident	36.67/47.15	55.87/67.23	98.94/111.75
GRIE	43.00/56.16	64.00/76.83	103.00/127.01
Legal & General	52.42/67.40	62.44/78.63	89.86/112.32
NEL	39.00/47.15	57.20/68.58	92.30/111.45
Norwich Union	38.00/53.83	58.50/65.33	93.00/109.50
Permanent Ltd	32.00/38.00	49.50/57.50	83.00/93.00
Prudential	35.67/39.62	53.51/57.14	80.27/99.04

Figures from Allied Dunbar. The rates exclude policy charges (Allied Dunbar, for example, £1.50 per month) and minimum premium levels

A yen for a City gamble

Skip this article if you do not have spare cash that you can afford to say goodbye to. IG Index - one of the three specialist financial bookmakers (City Index and Ladbrokes are the other two) introduced a betting service this week that allows punters to gamble on which way the Swiss Franc, Deutschmark and Japanese yen will move against sterling.

No one else operates a futures market which will allow you to bet these currencies against sterling. Currency futures markets use the dollar as the standard yardstick.

The way it works is set out in the sample bet. The quote IG will give if you want to place a bet will be based on the number of pounds to the relevant currency. So the example shows the number of Deutschmarks to

the pound, which is DM0.2840 in the case of the bet that is taken up.

You gamble a certain number of pounds per point that the currency will move in a certain direction. The minimum is 54 per point. IG will, of course, always quote a spread in its quote (that is how it makes its money, as IG will lay all bets off itself) which will incorporate betting duty.

An average spread would be 20 points - that means you are losing 20 times your stake as soon as you place your bet. If the price moves in your favour, however, all your profit is free of tax.

You have to put up margin of 8 per cent of the value of the contract and the trading period - in other words the length of time you can keep the bet open

- will generally be up to five months ahead.

Stuart Wheeler, the chairman of IG, thinks that the new service will primarily interest speculators, although a few fairly clued-up individuals will use it as a hedging mechanism. These will, typically, be people receiving their salaries in foreign currencies or running small businesses.

The fact that IG is not taking position means that the quotes it gives should be a genuine reflection of how the market is moving. Mr Wheeler says IG's quotes will be planted in the middle of the banks' forward exchange rates.

Details: IG Index, 9-11 Grosvenor Gardens, London SW1W 0BD (Tel: 01-828 5699).

Lawrence Lever

HOW TO BET
Example: A £5 bet that the Deutschmark will appreciate against sterling.
Quote offered by IG Index is 2820 to 2840.

You place a £5 up bet at 2840. Margin required = £1420 (8 per cent of 2840x5).

SCENARIO ONE
Deutschmark appreciates - IG quoting 3010-3030.
You win:

Closing level 3010
Opening level 2840
Difference 170
Profit = £5x170 = £850.

SCENARIO TWO
Deutschmark depreciates - IG quoting 2670-2690.
You close bet at 2670.

You lose:
Opening level 2840
Closing level 2670
Difference 170

INTEREST RATES ROUND-UP

Banks
Current account - no interest paid.
Deposit accounts - seven days, notice required for withdrawals.
Barclays 6.5 per cent, Lloyds 6.5 per cent, Midland 6.75 per cent, NatWest 6.5 per cent, National Girobank 6.5 per cent. Fixed term deposits £10,000-£25,000, 1 month 8.75 per cent, 3 months 8.75 per cent, 6 months 8.625 per cent, National Westminster 1 month 8.97 per cent, 3 months 8.97 per cent, 6 months 8.78 per cent, Midland. Other banks may differ.

MONEY FUNDS
Fund Name Net CNAR Telephone
Allison Hume monthly inc. 8.78 8.14 01 638 6070
B of Scotland 8.08 8.47 01 628 6060
Barclays Higher Rate 8.78 8.14 01 628 6060
Deposit Accounts £1,000-£25,000 8.37 8.54 01 628 1957
Citibank 8.62 8.90 01 628 1957
Cater Allen call 8.78 8.14 01 688 2777
Money Mkt. Plus 9.34 8.75 01 741 8000
HFC Trust 7 day 8.80 8.78 01 236 8381
Henderson Money Market

Cheque Account 8.08 8.53 01 638 6757
Lloyds HICA 8.00 4.51 01 626 4586
M & G HICA 8.37 8.38 01 626 4586
M & G HICA £2,000-£9,999 8.75 8.04 07 42 20999
£10,000 & over 9.00 8.31 07 42 20999
Nat West High Interest Special Reserve £2,000 to £9,999 8.87 8.17 01 728 1000
£10,000 & over 9.12 8.44 01 728 1000
Openheimer Money Management (under £10,000) 8.19 8.36 01 236 9382
Openheimer M.M. Over £10,000 8.22 8.48 01 236 9382
S & P Call 8.40 8.78 07 06 58966
Broder Wagg Money Fund £2,500 to £9,999 8.04 8.34 07 05 82733
over £10,000 8.22 8.54 07 05 82733
Tullet & Riley call 8.80 8.21 01 236 9382
T & R 7 day 8.51 8.08 01 236 9382
Tyndall call 8.18 8.48 02 72 732241
UDT 7 day 8.20 8.30 02 72 732241
Western Trust 8.28 8.48 01 628 4581
1 month 9.39 8.45 07 28 281181
CHAF - Compounded Net Asset Value
Figures are the latest available at the time of going to press.

National Savings Bank
Ordinary accounts - If a minimum balance of £100 maintained for whole of 1986, 8 per cent interest, p.a. for each complete month in which balance is over £500, otherwise 3 per cent. Investment Account - 11.5 per cent interest paid without deduction of tax, one month notice of withdrawal, maximum investment £50,000.

National Savings Income Bond
Min. investment £2,000 - max. £20,000. Interest - 12 per cent variable at six weeks notice paid monthly without deduction of tax. Repayment at 3 months' notice. Penalties in first year.

National Savings Indexed Income Bond
Start rate monthly income for first year, 8 per cent, increased at end of each year to match increase in prices as measured by Retail Prices Index. Cash value remains the same. Income taxable, paid gross. Three months' notice of withdrawal. Minimum investment £25,000, in multiples of £1,000, maximum £50,000.

National Savings 3rd Index-linked Certificate
Maximum investment £5,000, excluding holdings of other issues. Return tax-free and linked to changes in the retail price index. Supplement of 2.5 per cent in the first year; 2.75 per cent in the second year; 3.25 per cent in the third year; 4.25 per cent in the fourth year and 5.25 per cent in the fifth year. Value of Retirement Issue Certificate purchased in December 1980, £153.20 including bonus and supplement.

National Savings Yearly Plan
A one year regular savings plan converting into four-year savings certificates. Minimum £20, Maximum £200 a month. Return over five years 8.19 per cent - tax free.

National Savings Deposit Bond
Minimum investment £100 max.

BANKRUPT ANONYMOUS

min £50,000. Interest 12 per cent variable at six weeks notice credited annually without deduction of tax. Repayment at three months notice. Half interest only paid on bonds repaid during first year.

Local authority yearling bonds
12 months fixed rate investments interest 13% per cent basic rate tax deducted at source (can be reclaimed by non-taxpayer), minimum investment £1,000, purchased through stockbroker or bank.

Local authority town hall bonds
Fixed term, fixed rate investments, interest quoted gross (basic rate tax deducted at source reclaimable by non-taxpayer) until April 1986, when CRT becomes payable, 1 yr 7.2 per cent, Worthing, 2 yrs, 8.5 per cent, Worthing, 3-8 yrs, 8 per cent, Worthing, 9-10 yrs Thameside, 7 per cent, min investment £500. Further details available from Chartered Institute of Public Finance & Accountancy, Loans Bureau (01-638 6361 between 10am and 2.30pm) see also Prestel no 24808.

Foreign currency deposits.
Rates quoted by Rothschild's Old Court Int. Reserves 0481 28741. Seven days notice is required for withdrawal and no charge is made for switching currencies.

11.02 per cent US dollar
7.74 per cent Yen
6.84 per cent Deutschmark
3.78 per cent French Franc
2.71 per cent Swiss Franc
10.53 per cent

Minimum subscription achieved
Issue extended to 31st January 1986

Hoskins Brewery PLC

Offer for subscription under the Business Expansion Scheme
Sponsored by Oceana Asset Management Ltd.

Tax relief available for 1985/6

Should you have any questions or REQUIRE FURTHER COPIES OF THE PROSPECTUS FOR HOSKINS BREWERY PLC please contact John Corrigan on 01-588 7262 or Richard Elliott on 098 683 321

INCOME TAX RELIEF 1985/86
THIS ADVERTISEMENT IS NOT AN INVITATION TO SUBSCRIBE FOR OR TO PURCHASE ANY SECURITIES

GREEN PARK

Green Park Health Care Plc

Green Park Health Care Plc will operate nursing homes, residential homes and day care facilities, under a concept of co-ordinated care for the elderly.

- * Two important properties being acquired.
- * Offer share price 100 per cent backed by net tangible assets.
- * Investment offer carries full BES tax relief for 1985/86.
- * Experienced management team.

OFFER FOR SUBSCRIPTION
Under the terms of the Business Expansion Scheme by
POINTON YORK LTD
(a member of NASDMM)

of 1,700,000 Ordinary Shares of £1 each at £1.15 per share payable in full on application

The subscription list will be closed when the Offer is fully subscribed or at 3.00 p.m. on February 24, 1986, unless extended prior to that date. No application is to be made for any part of the company's share capital to be admitted to the official list of the Stock Exchange or to the Unlisted Securities Market.

Copies of the Prospectus are available from
POINTON YORK LTD
7 Cavendish Square, London, W1M 9HA. Tel: 01-631 3015

Which Unit Trust For 1986?

With more than 600 Unit Trusts on offer in the UK, choosing the top performers for 1986 is going to be far from easy. Will the European markets run out of steam... and will we see the resurgence of Japan?

Which will produce the most growth? And which the highest income? Individual Unit Trust Groups have individual strengths and are, therefore, unlikely to produce market leaders in all sectors and all areas.

Our independent expertise, knowledge of markets and research facilities - together with computerised monitoring of trust performances - can assist you in achieving the required portfolio spread and in identifying the right buy and sell opportunities.

For further details of how we can assist you in selecting the best funds for 1986 send off the coupon today.

CHARNLEY DAVIES GROUP
Members of National Association of Security Dealers and Investment Managers, Members of the British Insurance Brokers Association

13% NET
18 1/2%

GUARANTEED 1 YEAR BUILDING SOCIETY RETURN

Invest in our highly popular Triple Bonus Bond (3rd issue) with your investment divided to secure a guaranteed one year return of 13% net on your account with one of the largest Societies and the balance invested in a £400 million Manager's Fund that has averaged 16% p.a. net since it started in 1977.

THIS OFFER CLOSES AT £3 MILLION
Call us now to obtain your Reservation Number.
0272 - 276954
01 236 741210 - 11.30am to 5.00pm
Minimum investment £2,000

Unimetric Medical General
FREEPOST, Bristol, BS1 5BR.

NAME _____
ADDRESS _____
TEL _____
AGE(S) _____ TAX RATE _____
AMOUNT AVAILABLE _____

UP TO 60% INCOME TAX RELIEF

Offer for Subscription for Shares in
GLADDING SECURED CONTRACTORS PLC
(Company Number 1928893)

under the
BUSINESS EXPANSION SCHEME

Invest in a Company with the following merits:

- £1.7m raised so far, demonstrating confidence in the Company.
- Minimum Subscription handsomely exceeded so all applications will be accepted (subject to the offer not being over subscribed).
- Trading began in September 1985 and so BES tax relief certificates should be sent to shareholders before 5th April 1986 or shortly afterwards.
- A building company specialising in providing deferred payment terms to property developers and other clients; thereby enabling higher gross profits to be made. Security obtained for money due usually by a mortgage over land and buildings being constructed thereon.
- Management with many years of experience in construction and property development. Their main reward comes from maximising profits to the benefit of shareholders.

For your copy of the prospectus, please send the coupon below to Chancery Securities PLC, at 12 Northampton Street, London WC1N 2NW or telephone 01-242 2563.

Name _____
Address _____

WHAT'S SO INTERESTING ABOUT LEAMINGTON SPA?

SPA BOND

Investment Rate (for basic rate tax payers)
10-50% = 15-00%

Adjustment Investment £2,000
Fixed 1 year term. No withdrawal.
Interest paid at end of term.

FIXED RATE OF INTEREST GUARANTEED FOR ONE YEAR

LEAMINGTON SPA BUILDING SOCIETY
100% SECURED BY THE LEAMINGTON TOWN COUNCIL
100% SECURED BY THE LEAMINGTON TOWN COUNCIL

Guaranteed Income Bonds

10%

PER ANNUM
Contact:
LAMBERT & MASON
21 Leicester Street
Melton Mowbray
LE13 0PP
Tel: 0664 61961

ADVERTISING

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank 12 3/4%
Adam & Company 12 3/4%
BCCI 12 3/4%
Citibank Savings 12 3/4%
Consolidated Crds 12 3/4%
Continental Trust 12 3/4%
Co-operative Bank 12 3/4%
C. Hoare & Co 12 3/4%
Lloyds Bank 12 3/4%
Nat Westminster 12 3/4%
Royal Bank Scotland 12 3/4%
TSB 12 3/4%
Citibank NA 12 3/4%
† Mortgage Base Rate.

EXTRA BONUS UNITS

We are able to offer investors an enhanced allocation of units in the new Criterion Unit Trust Managed Fund which is managed by N. M. Rothschild Asset Management Limited.

For further details or an application form, please contact us at:
BARONWORTH LTD
370 Cranbrook Road
Gants Hill, Essex IG2 6NY
Telephone: 01-518 1218

FREE INVESTMENT GUIDE & QUARTERLY REPORT

£10,000 or more to invest?
Send for your copies without delay...

Name _____
Address _____
Tel _____ Capital £ _____

Stirling Investment Services Limited,
FREEPOST, Bishop's Cleeve, Notts NG22 3BR.

This advertisement does not constitute an offer or invitation to subscribe for or to purchase any securities.

ALAN INTERNATIONAL HAIRDRESSING GROUP

Incorporated under the Companies Act 1948 to 1985 with No. 023470 registered in England.

OFFER FOR SUBSCRIPTION under the Business Expansion Scheme
As arranged by Messrs. Harrison & Co., of up to 1,444,000 Ordinary Shares of 5p each at a price of 90p per share payable in full on application.

No allotments will be made unless applications are received for 350,000 Ordinary Shares by 5pm on Wednesday 28 February 1986.

Alan International opened its first salon in 1947 in East Twickenham. Now it has:
14 hairdressing salons in Greater London and Essex;
4 salons situated in Central London;
A Promotions Division responsible for shows, presentations, seminars, and teach-ins in the UK which took part in promotions in 22 other countries in 1985.
A range of haircare products marketed under its own 'Quatre' name, plus hairdressing accessories and beauty product retailing with nationwide expansion plans.
Alan International believe that the Group, whilst already well-known in the hairdressing industry for its teaching methods, will grow with the Schools Division expansion, the modernisation of existing salons, the opening of new Quatre salons and the increase in sales of the new 'Quatre' product range.

The Subscription List will open at 10am on Wednesday, 28 January 1986 and may be closed at any time thereafter but in any event not later than 5pm on Friday 21 March 1986. Full details of the Company and the Offer for Subscription, together with an application form, are contained in the Prospectus for the terms of which alone applications will be considered which is available from:

HARRISON & CO., Members of The Stock Exchange
Bell Court House, 11 Broadfield Street, London EC2M 2JL. Tel: 01-638 5171.

There is no listing on any stock exchange or any market quotation for any part of the Share Capital of Alan International nor any intention at this time to apply for a listing on any stock exchange for any part of Alan International Share Capital nor for its shares to be dealt in on the Unlisted Securities Market of The Stock Exchange.

THE TIMES

To advertise in the Times please telephone 01-837 3311 or 3333

This advertisement is not an invitation to subscribe for or purchase any shares which can only be done on the basis of the Offer for Subscription.

UP TO 60% INCOME TAX RELIEF

Offer for Subscription for Shares in
GLADDING SECURED CONTRACTORS PLC
(Company Number 1928893)

under the
BUSINESS EXPANSION SCHEME

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- Minimum Subscription handsomely exceeded so all applications will be accepted (subject to the offer not being over subscribed).
- Trading began in September 1985 and so BES tax relief certificates should be sent to shareholders before 5th April 1986 or shortly afterwards.
- A building company specialising in providing deferred payment terms to property developers and other clients; thereby enabling higher gross profits to be made. Security obtained for money due usually by a mortgage over land and buildings being constructed thereon.
- Management with many years of experience in construction and property development. Their main reward comes from maximising profits to the benefit of shareholders.

For your copy of the prospectus, please send the coupon below to Chancery Securities PLC, at 12 Northampton Street, London WC1N 2NW or telephone 01-242 2563.

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BBC 2

CHANNEL 4

Alan Bowyer with the Lilliputian boat in the first episode of *The Return of the Antelope* (ITV London, 5.00pm. Times vary elsewhere)

10.02 **Cee'ee** 10.10 **Open University** 11.15 **Cee'ee**.

11.45 **Champion, the Wonder Horse**.

12.10 **Windmill**. Chris Serie's theme this week is water and among the programmes chosen from the archives connected with the subject are *Stepstone and Son*, *Last of the Summer Wine*, and *On the Throne*.

1.70 **Wine of Wales**. In this last programme of the series Jonathan Miller is in conversation with Dr Thomas Szasz (7).

2.00 **International Rugby Special**. Highlights of yesterday's matches from the Scotland and Wales, and Scotland and France.

3.00 **International Tennis**. Highlights of the semifinals of the Nabisco Masters, from Madison Square Garden.

4.05 **The Great Art Collection**. The art of 18th century Venice.

4.40 **Music by Haydn**. The Takacs Quartet perform Quartet no 4 in B flat, Op 76.

5.05 **A Single Man**. A tribute to the late Christopher Isherwood.

6.45 **Skid Sunday**. The Men's Slalom from Kitzbuehl.

6.30 **The Money Programme**. Nick Clarke reports on the 'Project of the Century' - a new 2,100 mile Trans Siberian railway, through which will be carried in the region of £30 billion to construct.

7.15 **The Natural World Inside Stories**. A documentary about how experts learn inside stories about the world of nature.

8.05 **Comrades**. The tenth of 12 portraits of today's Russian focuses on Abduqafar Khakikulov of Samarkand who works as a restorer of mosaics and minarets.

8.45 **Thinking Aloud**. 'Authority: do we still need leaders?' is discussed by Sir Patrick Nairne, Dr Susan Blackmore and Professor Ian Kennedy, under the chairmanship of Bryan Magee.

9.30 **Architecture at the Crossroads**. Peter Adam, in the second of his ten-part series, examines the rich crop of radical and controversial ideas about the form and function of our buildings.

9.19 **Screen Two: The Silent Twins**. The story of John and Jennifer Gibbons, identical black twins, who have refused to speak to adults all their lives. Written by Sunday Times journalist, Michael Wallace. Directed by Jan Arrie.

1.40 **International Tennis**. The final of the Nabisco Masters, from Madison Square Garden. Ends at 1.00.

1.00 **Irish Angle**. A preview of Thursday's 15 by-elections caused by the resignations of Unionist MPs.

1.30 **Face the Press**. Douglas Home, Secretary, Douglas Haig, is questioned by Peter Riddell of the Financial Times, and Nick Davies of The Observer. Gillian Reynolds is in the chair.

2.00 **Polo's Programme**. Children's series about a magic puppet.

2.30 **Matinee from the Met**. Tosca. Puccini's three act opera about an opera singer who murders a police chief rather than experience a late worse than death. With Placido Domingo, Hildegar Behrens, Cornell MacNeill, James Courtney, Italo Tajo and the chorus and orchestra of the Metropolitan Opera, New York.

4.40 **World With a Ring**. A documentary, made in 1978, about Gerry Cottle's Circus.

5.15 **News summary** and weather followed by **The Business Programme**. The latest moves of the leading personalities in the Westland story. A report on Britain's textile business, one of the brightest areas of industry.

6.00 **American Football**. The featured game is between the New England Patriots and the Miami Dolphins. There are also highlights from the Los Angeles Rams/Chicago Bears game.

7.15 **Isaac Stern** in Dublin. The celebrated violinist talks about music in general and plays Sonata in A Major for Violin and Piano by Cesar Franck, accompanied by French pianist Jean-Bernard Pommer.

8.15 **A Sense of Place**. The first of three programmes in which three Ulster poets talk about how places and landscapes have inspired their works. Tonight, Dermot Corrigan reflects on Newcastle, Co. Down.

8.45 **Chasing a Rainbow**. A documentary about the life of Josephine Baker.

10.15 **Film: Saturday Night and Sunday Morning** (1960) starring Albert Finney as an amoral factory worker whose sexual wanderings are finally brought to halt by a young girl and by an affair with a married woman. With Shirley Ann Field and Rachel Roberts. Directed by Karel Reisz.

11.55 **Film: Footlights** (1974) starring Gemma Jones. Thriller about a female journalist who hears her husband being murdered, but the police believe the woman died of natural causes. Directed by Alan Parker. Ends at 12.36

Radio 4

On long wave, inflex VHF stereo.

- 5.58 singing 5.00 News Starters:
Weather; 5.05 Sunday Papers;
News; Morning Has Broken.
(Hymns). 5.55 Weather; Travel.
- 7.00 News 7:10 Sunday Papers, 7:15
Antony Browne, 7.40
Leavis, 7.50 Turning Over New
Leaves, 7.55 Weather; Travel.
News, 8.10 Sunday Papers, 8.15
Round (Rudolf Kallmann's views)
8.20 David Bellamy
appeals for Break, which
celebrates holidays for the
handicapped, the deprived and
their families. 8.55 Weather.
- 9.00 News, 5.10 Sunday Papers.
- 9.15 From America, by Ailsa
Cooke.
- 9.30 Morning Service (From the Parish
Church of Thorpe St Andrew,
Norwich).
- 10.15 The Archers. Omnibus edition.
- 11.15 Pick of the Week with Margaret
Howard.
- 12.15 Dawn Island Diels. Michael
Parkinson talks to Maureen
Lipman 12:55 Weather.
- 1.00 News; Gardeners' Question Time
with Chantrel and Blackheath
Garden Society.
- 2.00 The Afternoon Play "A Day Out"
by Storm Johnson, adapted by
Elsie Feinstein. Starring Brenda
Brett.
- 3.45 Music Round. With Henry Dagg
4.00 News: Origins (New series) The
Republic of Ireland and
With Malcolm Bignall and Merit
Hassall.
- 4.30 The Hat Hat Show. Fergus
Keenan and Lionel Kalwey meet
wildlife people.
- 5.00 News: Travel
- 5.05 News: Interview. Brian Johnston
visits Anne Brown, London.
- 5.06 News
- 6.15 World Woman's Hour. Sally
Feldman with highlights from the
past week's programmes.
Travel: The Mystery of The Blue
Train by John May. Brian Johnston
dramatised in six parts (4). With
Maureen Denham as Hercule
Poivre.
- 7.30 Profile. Satish Kumar: editor of
Resurgence magazine.
- 7.45 The Daily Mail's David Gilliland
recalls his schoolyears. (2) Eating
Humble Pie.
- 8.00 Bookshelf. Hunter Davies talks to
the author of New York-based short
story writer Grace Paley.
- 8.30 Law in Action. (new series) with
Justice (Robert Gwyther)
- 9.00 News: The Scotch Oats by
Barbara (last of four parts)
- 10.00 News.
- 10.15 The Sunday Features: The Strad
Factor. Michael Oliver.

- Investigates the violin of
Stravinsky.†
- 11.00 Our Conversation in Heaven.
Graham Michaylin Austin considers
ways of understanding prayer.
We Built The Bomb. Norman
Moss with some of the scientists
who were members of the
Manhattan project. (r.)
- 12.00 News; Weather; 12:35 Shipping
and Air Traffic. Road and Sea
Wales only except: 5.55-6.00am
Travel; Travel. 6.55-7:15 BBC
University: Writing Skills. 4.50-
5.00pm Orisons. 5.00-5.15pm
European Affairs. 4.30 Domingo
0.60 France Extra! 8.30 Deutsch
Direkt

Radio 3

- 5.55 Weather. 7.00 News.
- 7.05 The Court of Mannheim:
re-narration of Richard Strauss'
Symphony in F15; Luban's
Oboe Concerto in D minor (Heinz
Holliger and Cemerita Berni);
Camelot's String Quartet
Concertante in C; and Johann
Sebastian's Symphony in E flat, Op
11 No 3.†
- 8.00 Mstislav Elmer: the violinist in
recordings of Beethoven's
Sonnata in C, Op 24 and
Tchaikovsky's Violin Concerto.
5.00 News.
- 8.05 Your Concert Choice: recordings
of the Sixteenth Century, from
Judas Macabaeus; Michael
Haydn's Symphony in G (with
adagio introduction by Mozart);
Henry's Variations; and Fugue
on theme of Handel, Op 24;
Berg's Lydie Sulte; and Bartok's
Romanian Folk Dances.†
- 10.30 Music Weekly: with Michael
Oliver. Includes a conversation
with Isaac Stern and Leonard Haynes
on the songs of Berg; and Bryan
Northcott on the ethics of
discarding someone else's
composition.†
- 11.15 Beethoven and Prokofiev: Robert
Chen (cello), Roger Vignoles
(cello). Beethoven's Piano
Op 102 No 1; Prokofiev's Sonata
in C, Op 115.†
- 12.15 The 1985 Press: BBC SO
(under Evetts and Lutoslawski);
with Peter Frankl (piano). Part one.
Hamilton Brown (violin).
Chamber or orchestras: Bartok's
Piano Concerto No 1.†
- 1.00 Words & talk by Edward
Hooback. Professor
Neurosurgery, Birmingham
University.
- 1.05 concert part two: Wozzeck
Lutoslawski's Symphony No 3;
Bartok's Dance Suite.†
- 2.00 Marc-Antoine Charpentier: Les
trois Portraits de sainte Willemine
(Christie). A hymn and three psalm
settings: in D Domine speravi;

Dominus Illuminatio me: Chant lyrics du temps de Piqueux; *Musica O mi in filis.* 7.00

3.00 **British Broadcasting SO** (under Radio 4). Beethoven's Symphony No 6 (Pastoral). Interval: reading of the 1955, 1956, 1957 and 1958's *Symphony No 5*. 7.15

4.15 **Czech Chamber Music: BBC** Northern Singers (tenors soloists) and John Willmott, with Dennis Simons (violin) and Keith Swallow (piano). Martinu works including *Three Pier-Songs on the River Ryma*; *My Song*; Janáček's *Kasper Krkavka*; Duma; Vci Slova; Romanetti. 7.30

5.30 **New Program: Stephen Garner's** arts magazine. 7.45

6.15 **French Songs: Jennifer Smith** (soprano) with Graham Johnson (piano), including Henri Charlin's *Prélude à l'Amour*; Dukas's *Sonnet (Tombeau de Ronsard)*; and Satie's *Que me dis-tu*; *Les Ambuses* of Claude Debussy. 7.50

7.50 **Maxwell Davies: BBC** *Three Songs* for the Edinburgh Dancers play the *Symphony No 3*. 7.45

7.45 **In the Month of the Jaguar: play** by Robert D. Power, set in Central of South America. The story of an anthropologist's journey to the Amazon. Starring: Richard Stephens, with John Justin, Edward de Souza, Cuno Ducco, John Bull and David Marlow. 8.00

8.00 **BBC SO** (under Gai Bartini), with Margaret Marshall and the BBC Chorus in *Mozart*. Anthony Rolfe Johnson (tenor), Adrian Thompson (bass), and the BBC Chorus. Part one: *Mahler's Symphony No 10* (Adagio). Interval: talk at 8.30. At 8.45, *Interval: More No 5 in E flat*. 8.50. 9.00

9.00 **Seeing the Point: The work** of the American theatre critic Elia Clark and her husband, the actor and director David Williams. 9.15

9.15 **Karl Hans Coudic: recordings** of his work. 9.30

9.30 **Strauss's Symphony** for wind instruments, 1945. Played by London Baroque Ensemble. 9.45

9.45 *Interval: Concert.*

Radio 2

1.00 **News on the hour. Headlines 7.30 am.** *News* 7.45. *Headlines* 12.02 pm. *Good morning Sunday* 12.02 pm. 7.00

7.00 **John Peel** (with G. Davey) *John Peel's Sunday Morning*. 7.15

7.15 **Good morning Sunday. 8.05 *Melodrama* for by Robin Boyler. 8.10 *Desmond* (with G. Davey). 8.15 *Desmond* (with G. Davey). 8.20 *Desmond* (with G. Davey). 8.25 *Desmond* (with G. Davey). 8.30**

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BBC 1

8.30 - With the Wep (1) 8.35
Hunter's Gold. Episodes three of the adventure serial set in New Zealand during the 1860s (1).

9.00 Saturday Supershow
Presented by John Read. The comedy show features a variety of acts including singer Howard Jones; comedian Gary Wilmot, who will be answering viewers' telephone calls; animal expert Chris Hamwood; and children's television presenter, Philip Schofield.

12.15 Grandstand introduced by Des Lynam. The line-up is:
12.20 Football Focus with Bob Wilson; 12.50 News and weather; 12.55, 1.25 and 1.55 Racing from Haydock Park; 1.40 Rugby Union preview; 1.50 Rugby Union live; 2.10 Rugby Union live: the 1990 Wales game at Twickenham; 3.35 Half time scores and reports; 4.00 Rugby Union: highlights of the game at Murrayfield between Scotland and France; 4.20 Six-days: Men's downhill from Kitzbühel; 4.40 Final score.

5.05 News with Ian Leeming; Weather 5.15 Sport/Regional news.

8.20 Jiffy Flix R. Among those for whom Jimmy Savile has fixed a car is a 10-year-old who drives one of the world's most powerful trucks; a 14-year-old who goes treasure hunting with Annela Rice; and two brothers and a sister who share the pop band, Colonel Abrams (Continued).

8.55 The Noel Edmonds Late Late Breakfast Show with the Whirly Wheelers and the regional hosts of the Mr Food competition.

6.45 News and Deadline: Tonight Show. The first of a new series, postponed for two weeks due to the death of Dustin Gee. The two comedians are joined by Black Gryps and Made in England.

7.30 Strike It Rich! Episode three of the eight-part aerial and Jeanette Mayne believes her mother is daydreaming when she tells her that one day she will be very rich (Continued).

8.10 The Two Ronnies. More comic sketches from Messrs Corbett and Barker, assisted by Debbie Arnold. The musical interlude is provided by Barbara Dickson.

9.00 News and Sport: With Jan Leeming. Weather.

8.15 Film Come (1977) starring Michael Douglas and Genevieve Buckold. When her friend studies irreparable brain damage during a routine operation, Dr Wheeler investigates the cause. She uncovers a mysterious and illegal international medical conspiracy. Directed by Michael Crichton (Continued).

11.06 Match of the Day. Jimmy Hill introduces the highlights of the matches played this afternoon in the First Division.

11.58 Film Foot Beyond the Grave (1973) A horror movie about an antiques shop in which the customers let themselves in for more than they bargained for. Starring Peter Cushing, Ian Carmichael, Diana Dora and Margaret Leighton. Directed by Kevin Connor.

1.30 Weather.

tv-am

1:55 Good Morning Britain. Introduced by Mike Morris. Includes news at 7:00, regional report at 7:05, sports at 7:15.

7:30 The Wildlife Club Includes news at 8:25.

ITV/LONDON

8:25 No 73. The guests include Pine Young Cannibals and David Taylor with a barn owl and an armadillo. There is also a demonstration of Japanese martial arts by 11:00 Teruahawks. Science fiction adventures (7:11:30) Mr Smith. Comedy series about an almost human orangutan.

9:00 News with Carol Barnes.

9:05 Saint and Greaselin. Ian and Jimmy with the latest football gossip and news from other sports. Includes two bouts from St Albans City Hall.

9:20 Benson. The governor is ridiculed when his tale colleagues that Benson was beamed up to a UFO during a political speech.

9:50 Film: The Thief of Bagdad (1978) starring Rod McDowall, Peter Ustinov and Terence Stamp. An Arabian Nights story about a handsome young prince and his efforts to win the hand of the beautiful daughter of the Caliph. Directed by Clive Donner.

9:45 Boxing: the WBA World Heavyweight Championship. Dickie Davies introduces a bout between Tony Tubbs, the holder, and Tim Witherspoon. Results service.

9:50 News with Carol Barnes.

10:05 Blockbusters.

10:35 The A-Team. The disparate quartet come to the assistance of another worthy cause threatened by badies.

10:40 Copy Cats. Entertainment from a selection of comedy impressionists headed by Bobby Davro.

10:50 The Price Is Right. Leala Cropper begins another session of the game show.

11:00 Hunter. The California policeman and his assistant investigate a series of arson attacks on empty warehouses.

11:05 News and sport.

11:15 Tales of the Unteposted: Parson's Pleasure, starring John Gielgud, Bernard Miles and Lee Montague. The story of a con-man who poses as a priest (7).

11:35 Aspel and Company. The guests are Neil Kinnock, Lenny Henry and Lindsey Wagner.

11:50 Light News headlines followed by Film: **Star Night** (1977) starring Charles Bronson and Jill Ireland. Lighthearted western adventure about a bank robber who has a premonition that on the next raid his gang will be captured. Directed by Frank D. Gilroy.

12:05 Marlowe - Private Eye, starring Powers Boothe, and William Keene. Raymond Chandler's famous detective recaptures his gangster in the past. It means that the Mob have put out a contract on his life (7).

12:30 Night Thoughts.

EBC 2

10 Ceeless, 18.10 Open University. 1.30 Ceeless.

15 Film: Rachel and the Stranger (1948) starring Robert Mitchum, William Holden and Loretta Young. Western adventure about a widower with a young son who decides his child needs a woman's care. Directed by Norman Foster.

16 Film: The Red Pony (1948) starring Robert Mitchum and Myrna Loy. Sentimental tale, based on the novel by John Steinbeck, about a pet pony that becomes a bone of contention between a rancher and his young son. Directed by Lewis Meltzer.

17 Laramie. Sandy Caitlin's orderly life is thrown into confusion when his two fugitive step-brothers hike up at his ranch (r).

2 Deutsch dubbed. Lesson 12 of the German conversation course for beginners (r).

3 Harrison. Genesale. A documentary about the world of embryology. (r).


4 NewsView. Jan Leeming with today's news and sport. Moira Stuart reviews the week's news, with subtitles. Weather.

5 International Pro-Celebrity Golf. The first of a new series, introduced by Peter Albee. Arnold Palmer and Gary Player are joined by comedians Eddie Large and Mike Reid.

7 Tango Mio. An Arena Special tracing the story of the tango through the work of poets, dancers and musicians. With interpretations of the dance by Maria Nieves, Susana Rimoldi, and Osvaldo Piro.

8 Saturday Review, presented by Russell Davies. Comment on the film Kiss of the Spider Woman; writer Oliver Sacks explains why he finds the intricacies of the mind inspiring; and artist Ken Kilf talks about the fantasy world he creates in his paintings. With Dr Antony Clare and Michael Ignatieff.

Film: Little Ida (1981) starring Sunniva Lindsetad and Lise Fjelstad. A Norwegian-made drama, set in occupied Norway in the film Kiss of the Spider Woman, about a seven-year-old girl who goes to live with her mother in the north of the country. Unaware that her mother is a collaborator, little Ida cannot understand why it is so difficult for her to make friends. Directed by Laila Mikkelson (subtitled) Ends at 12.15.



Vampire (Chennels, 11.00pm).
 Verson's Pleasure (TV, 8.15pm)

CHANNEL 4

Channel Four Racing from Kempton Park. **Brought Scott** introduces coverage of the 1.15, 1.45, 2.15 and 2.45

FRIDAY

Film: Rome Express (1932) starring Esther Ralston and Conrad Veidt. Thriller about a French detective investigating the theft of a valuable painting on board the Rome Express. Directed by Walter Forde.

Film: City of Gold (1957) A documentary capturing the feel of the Yukon gold rush at the turn of the century. Directed by Colin Low and Wolf Koenig.

Family Trees. (r) (Oracle).

Brooklynite. The American domestic comedy series.

News summary and weather followed by **Citizen 2000**. This last of the series of four films about the children now aged three expands on some of the issues arising from the film on daycare shown at the end of last month. Taking part in a discussion are Harriet Harman, Paul Luckock, David Madel and Alden Macfarlane.

The chairman is Trevor Hyatt.

On a Wing and a Prayer. An Assignment Adventure documentary about a two-man safari by microlight aircraft along the length of the Great Barrier Reef.

Autoguide and Phil Go Off around Channel 4.

Arthur Smith and Phil Nice. The two comedians who treated us to an alternative day-trip to Boulogne recently, roam the corridors of power in Charlotte Street.

Hill Street Blues. Furillo calls his police chief's bluff by handing in his resignation after being set up to face a harsh cross-examination by the sensation seeking attorney (Oracle).

Film: Mark of the Vampire (1936) starring Lionel Barrymore, Elizabeth Arden, Paul Langdon and Lionel Atwill. A man is found dead, drained of blood, with two puncture marks on his throat. The villagers of Viscoia believe it is the work of a vampire but the local doctor thinks it is a straightforward murder.

Directed by Tod Browning.

Film: Vampyr (1981) starring Julian West. An alternative version of the vampire legend, this one set in a secluded inn in a French village is a straightforward murder.

Directed by Carl Theodor Dreyer. Ends at 1.25.

BBC 1

8.55 Play School, presented by Ian Lauchlin, Géo Bystrasse and Carol Cohn. **9.15 Articles of Faith**, Part 13: conscience. **John Bowler** discusses the subject with **Dr Peter Doherty**. **9.30 This is the Day**. A simple service from a viewer's home in Leyland, Lancashire.

10.10 Asian Magazine. **Reginald Massey** talks to **Nirmal Roy**, the GLC's Ethnic Minorities Adviser, about the problem of unclaimed benefits. **10.15 The Sunday Express**. Part three of the "how to impress the interviewer" series (r).

10.56 Debate direct Part 13 of the **German conversation course**. **11.29 Today-Journal**. The news as seen by viewers to a **German television station** and a **French network (r)**. **11.45 See Hear!** Magazine programme for the hard-of-hearing.

12.35 Farming. An examination of the government's **White Paper** after **three weeks** about the massive collapse in British agriculture profits. **Will 1986 be any better?** **12.58 Weather**.

1.00 This Week Next Week. The implications of the **Westland affair** presented by **David Dimbleby**. **2.00 EastEnders**. A compilation of the week's episodes (Ceefax). **3.00 Bugs Bunny Double Bill**.

3.10 Film: Father Goose (1964) starring **Robert Gray**, **David Carr** and **Travis Howard**. **Lighthearted tale** of a beachcomber, pressed to be a military observer on his **South Sea Islands** during the **Second World War**. After a **comical** attempt goes wrong he is landed with a **French school teacher** and a party of girls. Directed by **Ralph Nelson**.

3.55 Adaptation. Part three of the four-part **TV** adaptation of **Lewis Carroll's** classic tale. (Ceefax).

4.30 The Living Isles. Part three of **Julian Fitter's** 10-programme series on the natural history of **Britain and Ireland**. This programme concentrates on **woodland**.

4.58 You Are What You Eat. **Healthy eating** series.

5.25 Appeal by **Michael Crawford** on behalf of the **Sikh Children's Trust**.

6.00 News with **Jan Laeming**.

6.15 The British Isles from Southwark Cathedral.

6.15 Hi-de-Hi **Joe Maplin** sends his **hulcher** man, **Harold Fox**, to the **holiday camp** (Ceefax).

6.45 Bluebell. Episode two of the dramatized biography finds **Bluebell**, in **January 1932**, **dance captain** of the **Folkestone** **Bluebell** **Jackdaws** (r) (Ceefax).

6.47 Westminster. The specialist subjects this week are: the **Jacobite rising of 1745**; **Alberici** and the **Palatine Cemetery 1914-1918**; the **life and times of English kings 1670-1922**; and **Russian orchestral music 1840-1943**.

7.00 News with **Jan Laeming**. ... **Weather**.

7.25 That's Life. The first of a new series of the **consumer affairs** programme.

7.50 Evening. An Appointment with the **Astrologer**. The role of the **astrologer** in **India (r)**.

8.00 You Can't See the Wind.

tv-am

25 Good Morning Britain begins with 'A Thought for a Sunday': cartoon at 7.50; Are You Awake Yet? at 7.25; the What's News quiz at 7.50 Jani Barrett's Pick of the Week at 8.10; News headlines at 8.27.

30 The Sunday Programme presented by David Frost.

ITV/LONDON

25 Wake Up London. The Vicious Boys join Rustie Lee in the kitchen. 9.35 Woody and Friends. Cartoons 9.45 Soapstar and Blasbber. Cartoon.

00 Morning Worship From the Parish Church of St Andrew, Enfield. Middlesex 11.00 Link. Government plans, new projects and campaigns to be discussed.

05 11.30 A Heritage from Stone. Ulster's architectural heritage.

10 Weekend World. The Weekend Affair. Brian Walden Interviews Leon Britton. 1.00 News. Steve Taylor with more clues to unsolved crime in the London area 1.15 The Smurfs. Cartoon series 1.30 Josie Loves Chachi. American comedy series.

15 The Human Factor. The Role of a Flower. Sue Jay spends a day at the Krishnamurti School in Brockwood, Hampshire.

20 LWT News headlines followed by Films Anzle (1967) starring Robert Morley and John Gielgud. World War drama about the Allied landings in Anzio. With Arthur Kennedy, Robert Ryan and Peter Falk. Directed by Edward Dmytryk.

25 The Antelope. Part one of a drama serial set at the turn of the century. A storm wrecks a boat off the coast of England and three Liverpoolians struggle to the job. It begins a series of adventures in Victorian England. Starring Gail Harrison, John Guent and John Brumwell.

30 Bullseye. Darts and general knowledge game.

35 Bullseye. Colin Arnold greases chase in the market (Orsicle).

40 News with Carol Barnes.

45 Highway. Sir Harry Secombe visits Coleraine.

50 Catchphrase. Game show presented by Roy Walker (Orsicle).

55 Surprise Surprise. A new series introduced by Gail Black and Bob Caroleigne.

00 Crazy Like a Fox. A pilot episode introducing Ian Francisco private investigator Harry Fox and his lawyer son, Hamilton. Tonight a man is released from prison after serving a 12 year sentence for the murder of his wife. He claims that she is still alive but that he now intends to kill her. Starring Jack Warden and John Guent (Orsicle).

05 News with Carol Barnes.

10 Splitting Image. Cruel puppets mouth sometimes cutting satire.

15 The South Bank Show. Melvyn Bragg talks to the celebrated pianist, Vladimir Ashkenazy who is also seen conducting and playing with the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra.

BBC 2

0 **Cee-eez: 10.10 Open University 11.22 Cee-eez.**

5 **Champion, the Wonder Horse*.**

0 **Windmill.** Chris Serie's theme this week is water and among the programmes chosen from the archives connected with the subject are *Stepbro and Son*, *Last of the Summer Wine*, and *On the Throne*.

0 **States of Mind.** In this last programme of the series Jonathan Miller is in conversation with Dr Thomas Szasz (7).

0 **International Rugby Special.** Highlights of yesterday's matches between England and Wales, and Scotland and France.

0 **International Tennis.** Highlights of the semifinals of the Nabisco Masters, from Madison Square Garden.

0 **The Great Art Collection.** The art of 18th century Venice.

0 **Music by Haydn.** The Takacs Quartet perform Quartet no 4 in B flat, Op 76.

0 **A Single Man.** A tribute to the late Christopher Isherwood.

0 **Ski Sunday.** The Men's Downhill and the Men's Slalom from Kitzbuehl.

0 **The Money Programme.** Nick Clarke reports on the 'Project of the Century' - a new 2,100 mile Trans Siberian railway, thought to be costing in the region of £30 billion to construct.

0 **The Natural World Inside Stories.** A documentary about how experts learn inside stories about the world of nature.

0 **Centredes.** This tenth of 12 portraits of today's Russians focuses on Abduqadir Khalkdov of Samarkand who works as a restorer of mosques and minarets.

0 **Thinking Aloud.** 'Authority: do we still need leaders?' is discussed by Sir Patrick Nairne, Dr Susan Blackmore and Professor Ian Kennedy, under the chairmanship of Bryan Magee.

0 **Architecture at the Crossroads.** Peter Adam, in the second of his ten-part series on buildings, looks at radical and controversial ideas about the form and content of our buildings.

0 **Screen Two: The Silent Twins.** The story of June and Jennifer Gibbons, identical black twins, who have refused to speak to adults all their lives. Written by

first episode of *The Return of Times* vary elsewhere)

CHANNEL 4

Irish Angle. A preview of Thursday's 15 by-elections caused by the resignations of Unionist MPs.

Face the Press. The Home Secretary, Douglas Hurd, is questioned by Peter Riddell of the *Financial Times*, and Nick Davies of *The Observer*. Gillian Reynolds is in the chair.

Pob's Programme. Children's series about a magic puppet.

Matinee from the Met. Tosca. Puccini's three act opera about an opera singer who murders a police chief rather than experience a taste worse than death. With Plácido Domingo, Hådegard Behrens, Cornell MacNeill, James Connerney, Italo Tajó and the chorus and orchestra of the Metropolitan Opera, New York.

World With a Ring. A documentary, made in 1976, about Gerry Gottle's circus. News summary and weather followed by *The Business Programme*. The latest moves of the leading personalities in the Westland story; and a report on Britain's textile business, one of the brightest areas of industry.

American Football. The featured game is between the New England Patriots and the Miami Dolphins. There are also highlights from the Los Angeles Rams/Chicago Bears game.

Isaac Stern in Dublin. The celebrated violinist talks about music in general and plays *Sonata in A Major* for Violin and Piano by Cesar Franck, accompanied by French pianist Jean-Bernard Pommer.

A Sense of Place. The first of three programmes in which three Ulster poets talk about how places and landscapes have inspired their works. Tonight, Damian Gorman reflects on Newcastle, Co Down.

Chasing a Rainbow. A documentary about the life of Josephine Baker.

Film: Saturday Night and Sunday Morning (1960) starring Albert Finney as an amoral factory worker whose sexual wanderings are finally brought to halt by a suburban girl and by an affair with a married woman. With Shirley Ann Field and Rachel Roberts. Directed by Karel Reisz.

Wiles, Washington (1974).

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1: 1053kHz/285m; 1089kHz/275m; Radio 2: 683kHz/433m; 809kHz/380m; Radio 3: 1215kHz/247m; VHF -90-92.5; Radio 200kHz 1500m; VHF -82-99; LBC +192kHz/281m; VHF 97.3; Capital: 1548kHz/184m; VHF 95.8; BBC Radio London 1458kHz/206m; VHF 94.5; Wof Service FM 648kHz/463m.

Radio 4

On long wave, also VHF stereo.

8.55 Shipping; 6.00 News Briefing;
9.00 Today's Papers; 6.30 News;
Farmers' Today; 6.50 Day after
the Day; 6.55 Weather; Travel;
News; 7.10 Today's Papers; 7.15
Can You Farm? 7.45 In
Company (Rosemary Harris)
7.50 Down to Earth (weekend
gardening); 7.55 Weather; Travel;
News; 8.00 Today's Papers; 8.15
Sport on 4; 8.20 News; 8.30
Parliament; 8.57 Weather; Travel;
8.00 News; 8.05 Breakaway.
Bernard Falk's practical guide to
the weather forecasts.

9.00 News Stand. David Walker
reviews the weekly magazines.

10.05 The Week in Westminster. With
Philip Hoof of the Financial
Times.

10.30 Loose Ends with Ned Sherrin and
studio guests and the regular
team of Pamela Gordon, Robert
Elme and Stephen Fry.

11.30 From Our Own Correspondent.
News; Money Box. Advice on
personal finance.

12.07 Just a Minute. With Kenneth
Williams, Barry Cray, Ian Hopton
and Derek Nimmo. 12.15
News.

1.00 News.

1.05 Question Time. With Sir David
Sunderland, Nicholas Jones, John
Edmonds and Margherita Lakeland.
From Swindon, Wiltshire (J.). 1.55
Shipping Forecast.

2.00 News. 2.05 Afternoon Play. My
Am I True by Mark Brexnen.
With Rosalind Elvee and Anton
Lesser. Drama about a couple
exploring their friendship and
the wife's growing suspicions. (J.)

3.00 News; International Assignment.
3.30 The Mysterians.
Mystery of the Reluctant
Storyteller. What Holmes and
Watson might have made of their
crackpot Arthur Conan Doyle
with Derek Wilson. Mark Wing
Davies plays Sherlock Holmes,
and Andrew Hinton is his
sidekick Watson. Doublets playing
Conan Doyle.

4.15 Kipling Round the World.
Master of the Last Caravan by
Rudyard Kipling (S). To the
Antipodes.
Persons Grate (new series).
The tales show how Kipling's
favourite characters from
fiction.

5.00 The Living World: Wild Aid
Report. A radio nature trail
starting in Edinburgh's Prince's
Street Gardens.

5.25 Week Ending. Satirical review
of the week's news. 5.50 Shipping
Forecast; Travellers' Tales.
6.00 News; Sports round-up.

6.25 Solomon Grundy. Phil Smith
listens to people in the mill towns
of north-east Lancashire talking

4 **A Sideways Look At...**
 by Anthony Smith.
 Story of a Week with Robert
 Robinson. Includes a song by
 Jeremy Nicholas.
 5 **Baker's Dozen** with Richard
 Baker.
 6 **Saturday Night Theatre**. *Fall Guy*
 by Peter McKelvey. With Trevor
 Nicholas and Melinda Walker.
 7 **Armstrong's** for a killer.
 8 **A Fox went out on a Chilly Night**.
 Some fox tales told by Kate
 Tiffin. **8.55 Weather**.
 9 **News**.
 10 **Evening Service**.
 11 **Options**. Ted Harrison and
 guests discuss a moral or
 religious issue.
 12 **Science Now**. Discoveries and
 developments. With Peter Evans.
 13 **In One Ear**. Live comedy.
 14 **Newsnight**. 12.55 Shipping.
 15 **VHF** (available in England and 8
 Wales only): 2.55-6.00am
 Weather; Travel. 3.00-5.00pm
 Options; 3.00 World Markets. 3.30
 Look out for Europe. 4.00 France
 Extra! 4.30 Deutsch Direkt!

Radio 3

5 **Weather**. 7.00 **News**.
 6 **Aubade: Rossini's overture**.
 7 **William Tell (Philharmonia)**.
 8 **Schubert's Mass in G minor**.
 (Austro-polish and Britten).
 9 **Weber's Invitation to Dance**.
 (Frank PO; Haydn's cantata
 10 **Die Meistersinger**.
 11 (Berganza and Scottish Chamber
 Orchestra); Weber's *Poisonous
 12 Snake*.
 13 **Philharmonia**; Tchaikovsky's
 14 *Bluebird pas de deux*, arranged
 15 *Stravinsky* (Scottish National);
 1 **Chopin's Etude in G Major**.
 2 (Pogorelec, piano); Respighi's
 3 *Rossiniata* (Sussex
 4 **Orchestra**). 5.00 **News**. 5.15
 6 **Record Review** with Paul
 7 **Vaughan**. Includes Robert
 8 **Philip's** guide to recordings of
 9 **Jenkinson's** *Clapham Mass*, and
 10 **Edward Seckerson** on new
 11 **recordings** by the LSO of
 12 **Mendelssohn's** *symphonies*.
 13 **Stereo Release**: Mendelssohn's
 14 **overture** *The Fair Melusine* (LSO);
 15 **Sallinen's** *Cello Concerto* Op 44
 1 (Chamber Music of Finland).
 2 **Mendelssohn's** *Symphony No 1*
 3 (LSO).
 4 **BBC Symphony Orchestra** (under
 5 **Walter**) **Schubert's** *Symphony No*
 6 **3** (unfinished). Interval
 7 **reading at 11.55**. At 12.05
 8 **Schubert's** *Symphony No 8*, 1.00
 9 **Piano** **recital**: Paul Crossley plays
 10 **Scaratti** *Sonatas* in D, K 145
 11 **and in C**, K 129. At 1.15
 12 **and in C**, K 129. At 1.15
 13 **and in C**, K 129. At 1.15
 14 **and in C**, K 129. At 1.15
 15 **and in C**, K 129. At 1.15

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at sex symbols (?)
06 Weather.

Radio 4

long wave, false VHF stereo

Shipping, 8.00 News Briefing:
15 11:00 Prelude, 8.30 News: Morning Has Broken.
(Hymns), 8.55 Weather: Travel
00 News: 7.10 Sunday Papers, 7.15
Antiques, 7.30 News: 7.45
Bells, 7.50 Turning Over New
Leaves, 7.55 Weather: Travel
00 News, 8.10 Sunday Papers, 8.15
Sunday religious news and
views, 8.50 David Bellamy
appeals for Break, which
organizes holidays for the
handicapped, the deaf and
their families, 8.55 Weather.
00 News, 9.10 Sunday Papers.
15 Letter From America, by Ailester
Cox.
Morning Service (From the Parish
Church of Thorpe St Andrew,
Norwich)
15 The Archers. Omnibus edition.
Pick of the Week with Margaret
Howard
15 Desmond and Diane, Michael
Parfittan talks to Maureen
Lipman 12.55 Weather.
00 The World This Weekend: News.
News: 12.55 News: 1.00 News
with Charlton and Blackheath
Horticultural Society, (London).
The Afternoon Play "A Day Out"
by Bernard Shaw, adapted by
Elaire Feinstein, Starring Brenda
Bunce, (n?)
15 Music Round, With Henry Degg
15 News: Origins (New series) The
Roman colonization of Britain (1) With
Malcolm Gillings and Mark
Hassall
15 The Nat Hist Show. Fergus
Keeling and Lionel Kellaway meet
the experts
15 News: Travel
15 Down Your Way. Brian Johnston
visits Stone Street, London.
00 News
15 Weekend Woman's Hour. Sally
Feldman with highlights from the
weekend programme
15 Travel: The Mystery of The Blue
Train by Agatha Christie,
dramatized in six parts (4). With
Michael Denham as Hercule
Poirt
15 Profile, Satish Kumar: editor of
Resurgence magazine.
15 Time Out. David Gilliland
recalls his school days. (3) Eating
Humble Pie.
15 Scotland. Hunter Davies talks to
the radical New York-based short
story writer Grace Paley.
00 Law in Action. (New series) with
Joshua Rosenberg.
15 News: The Scorching Ovals by
Balzac (last of four parts)
15 News.
15 The Sunday Feature: The Strat
Parks, Michael Oliver.

and his presence in concert.
Night Thoughts.

Investigates the violin of
Bivertsky,†

Our Conversation in Heaven.
Canon Michael Austin considers
ways of understanding prayer.
We Built the Bomb. Norman
Monks come home. The scientists
who were members of the
Manhattan Project. (†)

News: Weather, 12.33 Shipping.
News: Weather, 12.33 Shipping and
S. Wales only access: 5.55-6.00pm
Weather; Travel, 6.55-7.15 Open
University; Writing Skills, 4.00-
4.15 Modern European Affairs, 4.30 Dignale
5.00 France Extra! 5.30 Deutsch
Direkt

Radio 3

Weather, 7.00 News.
The Court of Marneheim:
recordings of Richter's
Symphony in B flat; Lebrun's
Oboe Concerto in D minor (Heinz
Holliger and Camerata Bari);
Carnaboli's Sinfonia
Concertante in C; and Johann
Smetana's Symphony in E flat, Op
11 No 3.†

Musician: the violinist in
recordings of Beethoven's
Sonata in F, Op 24 and
Tchaikovsky's Violin Concerto,†

8.00
Your Concert choice: recordings
of Handel's Sing unto God, from
Laudes Musicales; Michael
Haydn's Symphony in G (with
adagio introduction by Mozart);
Brahm's Variations and Fugue
on the name of Handel, Op 24;
Berg's Lyric Suite; and Bartok's
Romanian Folk Dances.†

Music Weekly with Michael
Oliver. Includes a conversation
with Isaac Stern; Malcolm
Brynes on the songs of Berg; and Bryan
Nelson on the art of
finishing someone else's
composition.†

Beethoven's Prokofiev: Robert
Cohen,† Roger Vignoles
(piano), Beethoven's Sonata in
C, Op 102 No 1; Prokofiev's Sonata
in C.†


From the 1985 Press: BBC SO
(under Eotvos and Lutoslawski)
(with Peter Frankl (piano). Part
of the series, Op 24;
Chorales for orchestra; Bartok's
Piano Concerto No 1.†

Edgar a talk by Edward
Hitchcock. Professor of
Neurosurgery, Birmingham
University.

Part two: Witold
Lutoslawski's Symphony No 3;
Bartok's Dance Suite.†

Marie-Anne Charpentier: Las
Cadenas,†

Christie). A hymn and three psalm
settings. In to Domine speravi.

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Westland Overtures fail to raise the roof

By Paul Valley

The Westland shareholders huddled together at 11 for warmth in the middle of the vast and largely empty Albert Hall. They looked about the size of a Promenade audience for the premiere of a new piano sonata by John Cage.

Despite cheery opening remarks by the conductor, Sir John Cuckney, about a "very healthy turnout", there were only about 600 shareholders present.

Surrounded by more than 5,000 empty seats, there looked even fewer than that, which was rather embarrassing for those at Westland who cancelled the original concert on Tuesday on the ground that everyone would not be able to fit into the grand hall at the Connaught Rooms, which seats a mere 1,200.

Losing control of the solos

Yesterday's performance of the Westland Overture was a rather lacklustre affair. Though it was billed as a definitive new work, it was largely a reworking of thematic material already familiar to the audience by composers of the same school.

Sir John was spirited enough in the opening allegro, which introduced the leitmotif of government indifference through the predictable references to the parlous health of the helicopter company, the desirability of links with strong international companies like Fiat and Sikorsky, and a need for a swift resolution to the whole matter.

In the second movement, characterized by solo offerings from individual shareholders, Sir John somewhat lost control of the orchestra, which played in an indisciplined and, on the whole, uninspired fashion.

Much of the trouble was that the players' material consisted largely of three recapitulations of the original themes.

There were, however, several moments of obvious improvisation and these departures from what he viewed as the authorized score clearly threw the conductor back on his mettle.

Most discordant was a harsh trumpet solo, played by a shareholder named Mr Arnold, who asked: Had a substantial financial inducement been made by Sikorsky to Sir John? The conductor tapped his baton firmly. "I deeply resent the



Westland shareholders in the Albert Hall being addressed by Sir John Cuckney, from the centre of the platform; below, votes being counted.

implications of that remark", he replied.

Several instruments returned to an insistent little melody which is more popularly known as "Why Should US Congress Give Export Licences for the Black Hawk and Rob their Own Industries of Work".

An immensely long interval

But the movement ended with a smooth counterpoint between Sir John, conducting from the keyboard, and the Liberal MP, Mr Paddy Ashdown, a well-modulated woodwind, which concluded with the Westland board, workforce and local communities playing in unison with only a number of the financial institutions in false harmony.

The hopelessly rambling cadenza was performed by the chief soloist, Mr Alan Bristow. Some of his material was promising. He touched on doubts about the actual market for the Black Hawk, fears for the long-term employment

prospects and his certainty that the transfer of technology was more likely to be from Westland than to it in any Sikorsky line.

(This immensely long work was punctuated by an immensely long interval while the soloists votes were counted. During it, an altogether more cogent performance was given on the Albert Hall organ by Mr Andrew Lumsden, the assistant organist at Southwark Cathedral, Mr Lumsden - having been informed by a Westland executive not to play anything provocative like "Land of Hope and Glory" - wisely stuck to Handel and Bach in what must be one of the most prolonged lunchtime recitals ever).

Four hours later came the finale, a subdued movement characterized more by dissonance than crescendo. Sir John's interpretation was hesitant and he seemed to have lost his earlier confidence. After the concert he said that the Overture would be reworked once again and presented in a new form on a future occasion.



Westland vote blow to board

Continued from page 1

honourable and responsible thing for the European consortium to do, was to pull out, he said: "I don't agree with that point of view at all. The European consortium would only withdraw if they were not serious and they are serious men."

In fact, the honourable thing would be for Sir John and his board to resign," he said.

The last-minute purchase of 15 per cent of the Westland shares by Lord Hanson had not been announced until after the result. Mr Bristow said. Had this not happened the result would have been an evenly split vote.

Mr Bill Paul, senior vice president of Sikorsky, said last night that the company remained "undaunted" by the

TUC joins talks on policy at Wapping

Continued from page 1

A resolution approved at the meeting says that the chapel will "seek to continue to work normally from its normal place of work" and resolutions that no member of the chapel will work elsewhere without its agreement.

It welcomed the efforts of the TUC and said that the "peace process can best be served if the management desists from actions designed to provoke a strike and if the unions refrain from striking."

Mr Bruce Matthews, managing director of News International, rejected criticisms that the company was indulging in "union bashing" and added: "We have not got people down there at Wapping who are not affiliated to a union. And we want to run it with a full union agreement."

Mr Matthews said: "We are not trying to put people out of jobs. The unions are threatening to strike because they want to discipline us and that is why we have contingency plans in case we are hit."

Union leaders expect the company to seek to transfer large parts of the production of its Fleet Street newspapers to the Wapping plant if the two main print unions call strikes after the announcement of the ballot results next week.

Meanwhile January 29 has been fixed as the date for the first national-level meeting between the company and the electricians' union for talks aimed at securing a single-union deal covering production at the plant.

Mr Matthews said yesterday that the company could envisage a single-union agreement covering Wapping and continuing multi-union organization at its Gray's Inn Road and Bowdler Street sites. But he said these would have to be new

ones covering changes in working practices and manning levels.

"Already (Mr Robert) Maxwell has achieved agreements, some of which are better than our own," Mr Matthews said. The company has already served formal notice of the termination of existing agreements which expire in July.

Officials of the transport union met TNT (UK) last night to ask the company to "review" its plan to distribute a fourth Sunday Times supplement this weekend produced at Wapping (our Labour Reporter writes).

Talks were held after a three-and-a-half-hour meeting between Mr Bill Morris, deputy general secretary designate of the Transport and General Workers' Union, and the two union officers concerned.

Mr Morris had come under pressure from print unions to urge his 4,000 members at TNT not to distribute the section of the paper produced at the east London plant where there are no union agreements.

The TGWU leader said he hoped TNT, where the union enjoyed a closed shop and "excellent" relationships, would recognize where its interests lay. The company has corporate links with News International, which publishes the Sunday Times and which has sought to launch The London Post from Wapping.

"I cannot imagine they would want to damage their relationship with the union for the sake of a short-term expedient," Mr Morris said.

Mr Morris said his members were not aware that News International would try to impose a legally-binding no-strike deal for the London Post when they signed the agreement last summer.

Ridley 'partiality' alleged

Continued from page 1

creates work - 20,000 jobs each year for five years in Scotland, the North-East and Northern Ireland. Work of this nature is not forthcoming from either of the alternatives.

Sir Nigel described as preposterous a suggestion from Sir Nicholas Henderson, chairman of Channel Tunnel Group, that a drive-through road tunnel could be added to CTG's proposed twin rail shuttle

tunnels once it became technically feasible and cost effective.

"I believe it will not be possible for that group to provide a separate road across the Channel except at great cost to themselves. The CTG rail shuttle requires specialized tunnels, specialized rolling stock and huge rail terminal facilities. All of these must be paid off before any road scheme is constructed which would make them obsolete," Sir Nigel said.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Music: Piano recital by Peter Donohoe, West Somerset School, Minehead, 8.

Solution of Puzzle No 16,941

1. CHLOEIDE SCREAM
2. JAGGED
3. BELLS
4. DISC
5. SKITTLE
6. Y
7. TINE
8. MODERATE
9. ENDURE
10. VENS
11. WITHERS
12. JUSTICE
13. ACCURATE
14. CLOUTIER
15. CROOKLAND
16. ELO
17. SCIENCE
18. RELEASE

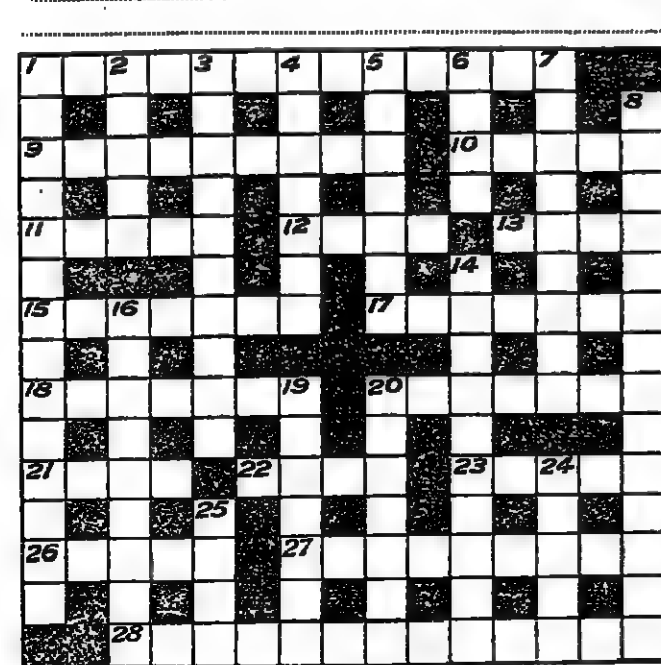
The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,947

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Name: _____

Address: _____



DOWN

- 1 Sudden come-down for one on the mat (6-7).
- 2 Miss Durbeyfield, taking in Bill and family, shows sticking power (9).
- 3 Party girl turns into Spanish lady (5).
- 4 Mexican playing the part of Poirot, say (5).
- 5 Cut flower (4).
- 6 Chest holding a coarse spirit (4).
- 7 When drunk, unending rudeness is guaranteed (7).
- 8 Former East-Enders, uneducated, is put out (7).
- 9 Blew up and swore (7).
- 10 Form of art in Gaelic festivals rejected in celebrities' world (7).
- 11 Go on the wagon (4).
- 12 Lines to a maiden showing vivacity (4).
- 13 In the king I have a patron (5).
- 14 Light cloak was this colour for show (5).
- 15 Fanlight concentrates the heat (9).
- 16 He is a dropper of fat members (6-7).
- 17 It inflames the frigid, that's the trouble with drink (3-5, 6).
- 18 Solicitor's withdrawal is obviously legal (5).
- 19 A secretive arrangement to remove organs (10).
- 20 Plain daughter walked slowly (7).
- 21 City church in Cologne? (7).
- 22 Handsome orderly (4).
- 23 Manage a game of golf, say? Get an evasive reply (9).
- 24 Recreational area where coach gets sticky wickets? (7, 7).
- 25 Variety of night rates put in order (10).
- 26 Children's tablet, taken with iron perhaps, is saving society (5-4).
- 27 Bad rule, unfortunately, is capable of lasting (7, 7).
- 28 Try to make an impression in demonstration side (4-3).
- 29 Anthony has no advertising numbers (5).
- 30 End of the Rabbit's Tale for listeners (4).

CONCISE CROSSWORD PAGE 34

Solution of Puzzle No 16,946

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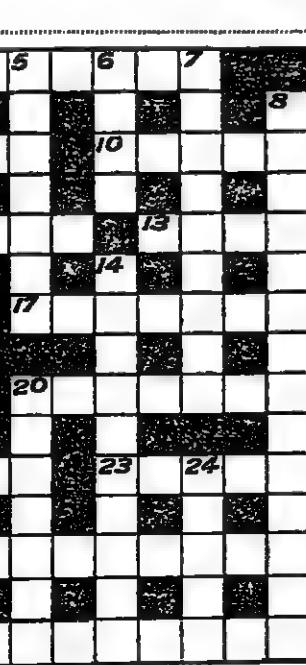
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CONCISE CROSSWORD PAGE 34

In the garden

In winter, when climbers, such as roses, have shed their leaves, you may take the opportunity to paint walls or fences or apply wood preservatives. You may under the painting is done.

There are now several water-based wood preservatives harmless to plants in various colours, or even clear, to leave wood its natural shade. They are a joy to use - easy to apply and the brush is quickly washed out under a tap.

There are various ways of training climbing or wall plants against walls or fences: one suggestion is to strain wires at various levels through vine eyes driven into the wall or fence and the plants tied to the wires. Easier to fix are the square-meshed wire panels - preferably plastic coated - which may be fixed to 6in nails. One can just push new shoots in and out of the meshes and if you want to paint the wall or fence, the panels may be untied, stored while the painting is done and put back afterwards. RRI

Anniversaries

TODAY
Births: Sir Edward Frankland, chemist, Churchtown, Lancashire, 1825; Ernest Rutherford, physicist, composer, Amber Park, 1841; Raben Dario, poet, Ciudad Dario (Metapa), Nicaragua, 1867.

Roads

Middlesex: M10: Northbound carriageway closed between junctions 2 and 3 (Dunton and Oakley) until 10.30am. Southbound, M10: Northbound carriageway closed between junctions 2 and 3 (Dunton and Oakley) until 10.30am. M10: Southbound, M10: Northbound carriageway closed between junctions 2 and 3 (Dunton and Oakley) until 10.30am.

Snow reports

Area	Depth (cm)	U	P	Pls	Fls	W	W
ANDORRA	60	80	icy	powder	fair	cold	-6
Austria	70	160	good	powder	good	snow	-3
Belgium	110	200	good	powder	good	snow	-5
France	150	220	good	powder	good	fine	-5
Germany	200	230	good	powder	good	fine	-5
Italy	100	120	good	powder	good	cloud	-5
Spain	100	120	good	powder	good	cloud	-5
Switzerland	100	120	good	powder	good	cloud	-5
Sweden	100	120	good	powder	good	cloud	-5
Denmark	100	120	good	powder	good	cloud	-5
Netherlands	100	120	good	powder	good	cloud	-5
Belgium	100	120	good	powder	good	cloud	-5
France	100	120	good	powder	good	cloud	-5
Germany	100	120	good	powder	good	cloud	-5
Italy	100	120	good	powder	good	cloud	-5
Spain	100	120	good	powder	good	cloud	-5
Switzerland	100	120	good	powder	good	cloud	-5
Sweden	100	120	good	powder	good	cloud	-5
Denmark	100	120	good	powder	good	cloud	-5
Netherlands	100	120	good	powder	good	cloud	-5

Portfolio

For readers who may have missed a copy of The Times this week, we repeat below the week's Portfolio price changes (today's are on page 12).

Day	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun
1	+2	+1	-1	+6	+4		
2	+5	+1	-2	+3	+3		
3	+3	+2	+2	+4	+2		
4	+3	+1	-1	+2	+2		
5	+2	+4	-1	+5	+2		
6	+5	+3	+2	+2	+5		
7	+5	+2	-1	+5	+5		
8	+3	+3	-1	+3	+5		
9	+2	+2	-1	+5	+2		
10	+2	+3	+2	+2	+2		
11	+4	+3	+1	+2	+9		
12	+5	+1	-1	+2	+8		
13	+4	+2	+1	+2	+5		
14	+4	+1	-1	+2	+8		
15	+4	+2	+1	+2	+10		
16	+5	+1	+4	+1	+5		
17	+3	+3	+1	+3	+10		
18	+5	+2	+2	+3	+5		
19	+2	+3	+1	+1	+4		
20	+2	+2	+2	+3	+5		
21	+3	+7	+2	+3	+5		
22	+4	+2	+5	+3	+1		
23	+6	+1	+1	+3	+2		
24	+2	+4	+2	+3	+8		
25	+5	+4	+5	+1	+2		
26	+5	+3	+2	+5	+2		
27	+1	+2	+2	+3	+5		
28	+2	+6	+2	+4	+1		
29	+2	+5	+2	+2	+5		
30	+2	+6	+5	+4	+3		
31	+5	+2	-2	+6	+3		
32	+2	+4	-2	+7	+2		
33	+4	+3	-2	+6	+2		
34	+1	+2	-2	+6	+3		
35	+6	+5	-2	+6	+4		
36	+2	+4	-2	+5	+6		
37	+4	+3	-3	+7	+4		
38	+1	+2	-1	+4	+2		
39	+2	+2	-1	+6	+5		
40	+4	+5	-2	+3	+5		

Weather

A cold front will clear from SE, as a westerly airstream extends to all parts. Later in day a developing depression will approach W.

London: SE, central & England, East Angles, SE, moderate rain, then mainly dry, with sunny intervals; wind W moderate; rain temp 7 or 8C (45 or 46F).

SE, central & N, NE England, W Midlands: Mainly dry, sunny intervals; wind NW moderate; rain temp 7 or 8C (45 or 46F).

Channel Islands, SW England: Early rain, then mainly dry, with sunny intervals; wind NW moderate; rain temp 7 or 8C (45 or 46F).

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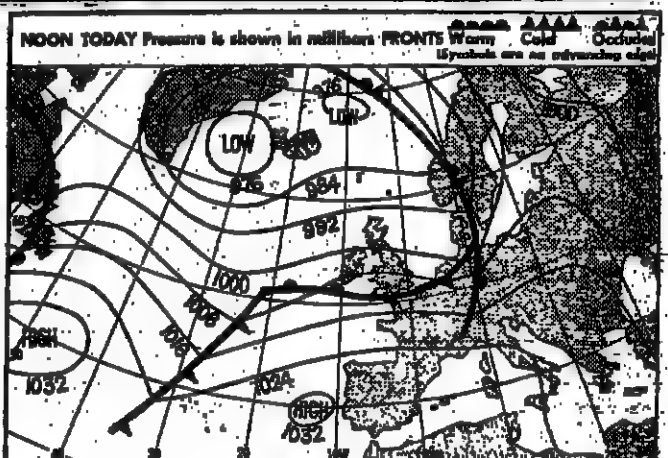
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18-24 January, 1986

SATURDAY

A weekly guide
to leisure, entertainment
and the arts

Now Cliveden's guests will have to pay

From next month,
a unique hotel
venture will offer
the chance to live
like a lord in a
great stately home.
William Greaves
checks in...

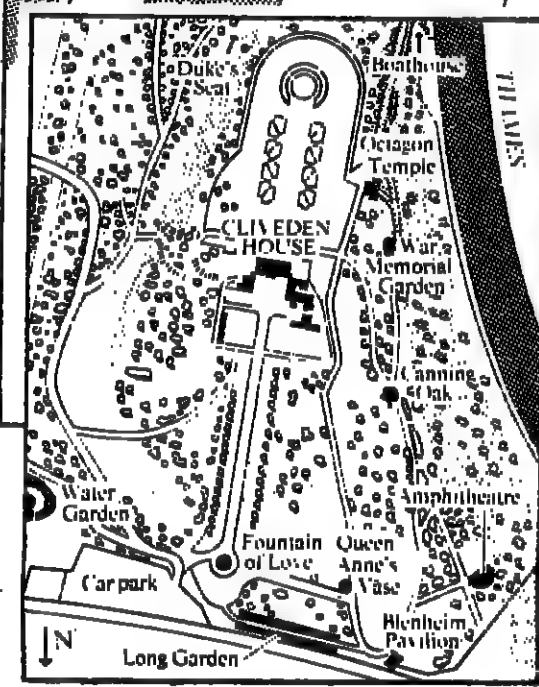
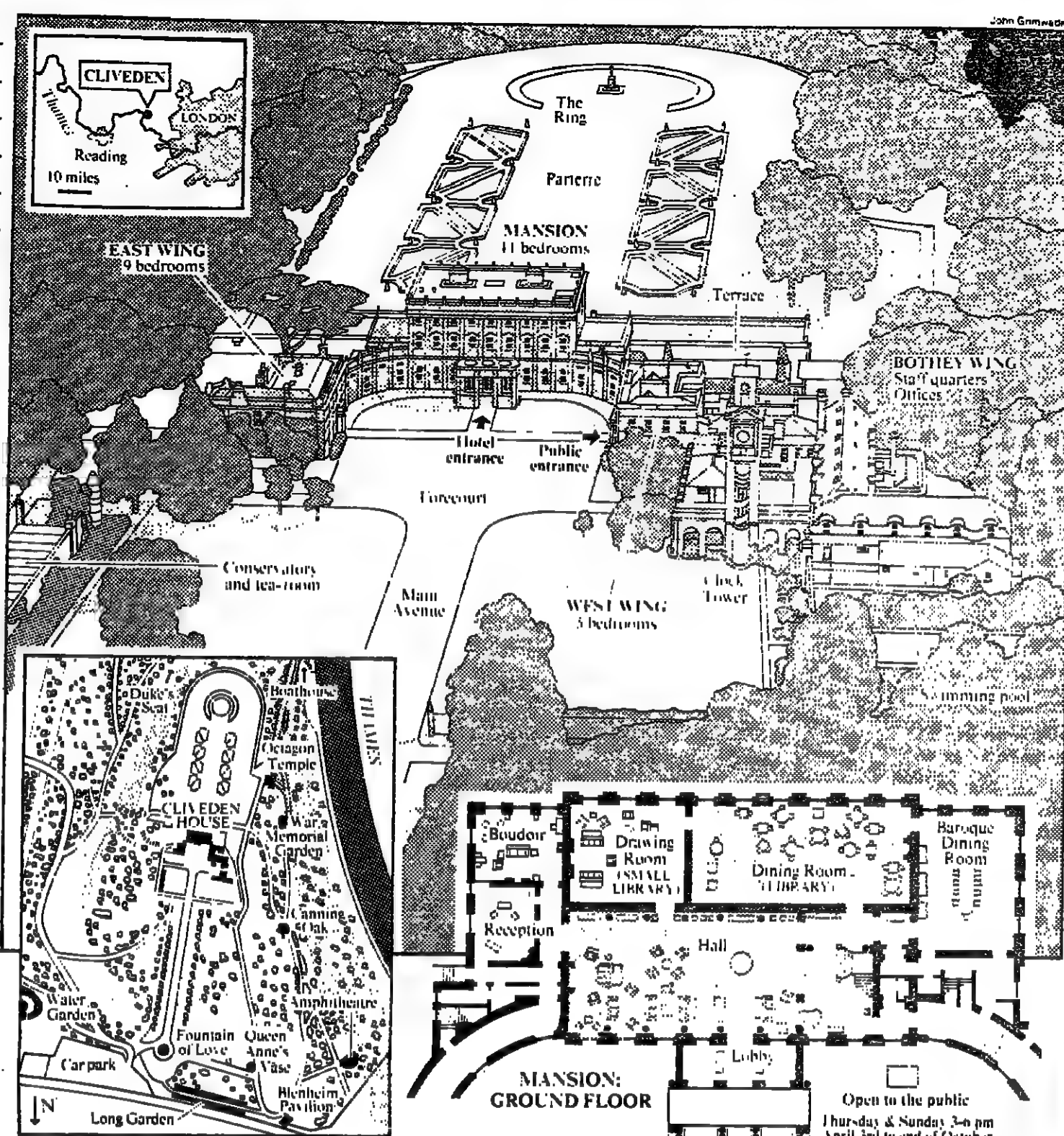
To hand one's luggage to a footman, have it unpacked by a personal valet and be greeted by the butler towards the gracious hospitality of one of Britain's most stately homes used to be the prerogative of the supremely well-connected. From next month all one has to be is rich.

For the fortunate couple who can afford around £200 to take bed and breakfast in the ghostly company of princes, prime ministers and fabled lions of art and literature, it will be hailed as a milestone along the road towards the ultimate aristocratic peep-show. For those of more modest purse it will be what it was originally and overtly intended to be - an outrageously flamboyant embodiment of privilege and life's inequities.

Cliveden, that pleasure-dome of Xanadu proportions on the banks of the River Thames, an unabashed shrine to hereditary wealth, is about to become an hotel. Or, to be more accurate, an hotel is about to become Cliveden. For the lifestyle of Nancy and Waldorf Astor, whose invitation cards became the most sought-after mantelpiece decoration throughout the first half of this century, has been recreated in almost theatrical detail. Only now it is for cash rather than cachet.

The new arrival who looks around him for the reception desk or the porter's lodge will do so in vain. The guest who asks the way to the restaurant will be pointed politely towards the dining room. Once there, if he demands a menu he will be told what dishes the chef has prepared this day and given a small card merely as an *aide-memoire* - whoever expected a menu at a house party? And if he persists in referring to the butlers and footmen as waiters then perhaps he would have been better booking into Cliveden's after all.

International hotel guides are, of course, littered with establishments which were, in grander times, maharajah's palaces, Scottish chieftain's castles, French chateaux or South American replicas of the Parthenon. In every case, however, the day they became



Then and now: the Small Library (above) as it was refurbished by the Astors, who lived at Cliveden until 1966, and (below) as it was in 1889



hotels the architecture of their previous grandeur became merely a shell to house the conventional trappings of their new role. In making not one concession to any such mundane vulgarity, the Cliveden experiment is unique.

From the moment guests pass the main gates and begin their drive through 375 acres of landscaped gardens, their arrival will be expected. They will sign no register and hand over no credentials. One footman will welcome them to Cliveden, another will spirit away their car. Then they will pass through a second door into the main hall Parthenon. In every case, however, the day they became

The first question to hotel manager John Sinclair - he is, it seems almost unnecessary to reveal, the Honourable John Sinclair, old Etonian and heir to Viscount Thurso - came from one whose underwear had never previously been subjected to a valet's scrutiny, nor had his X-registered Vauxhall Cavalier parked by a liveried footman. Are we mere commoners going to prove equal to such a lordly environment?

"We could have done things in a way which would have left people feeling uncomfortable and constantly wondering whether they were behaving correctly," says Sinclair. "Instead, we hope and believe that we've found a formula which will make them feel that they should have been living this way all their lives."

"When we write to confirm reservations we will give them an idea of what to expect and offer a little guidance - guidance, mark you, not instruction. For instance, although we only insist on jackets and ties for men in the evening we know that quite a few guests will choose to wear black tie, so we advise them of this. It doesn't mean they have to wear dinner jackets if they don't want to but it does mean they will be prepared for what they will find."

It is perhaps ironic that Cliveden, so archetypically English in style, tradition and setting, should, in its heyday,

have been funded by American money - the first Viscount Astor's great grandfather was a German émigré who made a fortune in the North American fur trade - and that its 1986 sequel should be largely due to the entrepreneurial audacity of a Swedish-born hotelier.

Yet John Tham, 44-year-old managing director of Blakeney Hotels, the company responsible for transforming a run-down Bath boarding house into the now magnificent Royal Crescent Hotel, is the first to admit that when he was told the National Trust was looking for a tenant for Cliveden he was reluctant to waste his time even walking round the place.

"I thought it was a ridiculous idea," he says. "It was only the persuasion of one of my co-directors, Gerald Pell, that got me to take a look at it. Within fifteen minutes of getting there it was as clear as daylight that here was a house made for entertaining. To all intents and purposes, the building was an hotel."

"But we knew the National Trust would have to be very brave to accept us. For them it would clearly be a first. They needed to be highly imaginative to prefer our proposal to one they had already received from a major international company, with enormous assets, which wanted to turn it into offices. They were - and we've worked wonderfully well together ever since."

The deal was struck 10 months after Tham's first visit. In April, 1984, Blakeney Hotels would pay annual rent of around £80,000 for a 45-year lease and the National Trust would continue to maintain the grounds, to which the public would be admitted from the beginning of March to the end of December, between 11am and 6pm. At all other times, hotel guests would have exclusive use of the gardens.

Since then the financial statistics have been almost as impressive as Cliveden itself. The National Trust has paid out £750,000 on the first major renovation of the main fabric of the house since it was designed and built by Sir Charles Barry for the Duke of Sutherland in 1850; Blakeney has spent £2.2 million on a lavish and historically authentic refit of the interior, and art treasures worth at least £1.5 million (the John Singer Sargent portrait of Nancy Astor alone would probably fetch £1 million on the open market) have been lent by the Astor family, the National Trust and private collectors.

The result of all this is almost decadent magnificence. When asked what the price of a room will be, John Sinclair reverses the usual selling strategy and replies with a smile: "From

£480 a night downwards". That is the rate for the Astor Suite, whose ground area is exactly double the entire three-bedroom flat which Sinclair and his family occupied in Paris during his recent tenure as manager of the Lancaster Hotel. "Some people have asked me how I can possibly justify our scale of room charges. They say that before they have been on a tour of the building. No one has ever said it afterwards."

It is not difficult to see how the sceptics are won over. Apart from the size and majesty of the main reception rooms, each bedroom - there are 27 of them - retains the luxurious individuality enjoyed by such guests as Winston Churchill, Rudyard Kipling, George Bernard Shaw and Lawrence of Arabia in the house's halcyon days. Each "ordinary" double room (£180 per night) measures 30ft by 20ft and its erstwhile dressing room has been converted into a bathroom with king-sized bath, open fireplace, mahogany-sealed lavatory, sink with taps bearing the legend "H. E. Rudgate & Co Ltd 1901", and opulent carpeting. Suites at £250 to £300 a night and studio rooms at £225 are a little more expensive.

Every room in the house has been filled with turn-of-the-century furniture and ornaments from antique shops and sale rooms. And the views across a spectacular ornamental park to the Thames and beyond are breathtaking.

Home of the rich, famed and notorious

The disastrous fire which destroyed two earlier mansions on the same site are not the only sensations to have punctuated the tumultuous and extravagant history of Cliveden.

In the 1930s it was the headquarters of the so-called Cliveden Set, which was associated with calls for appeasement with Hitler's Germany, and host to prominent politicians. It was also a debating chamber for such frequent guests as George Bernard Shaw and Lawrence of Arabia.

In 1963 the Cliveden estate, in particular its cottage by the river rented by Dr Stephen Ward, became the venue of the notorious Profumo Affair, which led to the resignation of War Minister John Profumo and the dubious immortalization of Christine Keeler and Manley Rice-Davies.

It was in 1666, soon after the Restoration, that George Villiers, second Duke of Buckingham, employed William Winde to build him a great house beside the Thames. Eight years after Buckingham's death it was bought by Lord George Hamilton, later Earl of Orkney, and although leased for 12 years in the mid-18th century to Frederick, Prince of Wales, it



Past mistress: Nancy Astor at Cliveden, 1941

remained in the Orkney family until it was largely destroyed by fire in 1795.

Cliveden lay in ruins for over a quarter of a century until it was bought in 1824 by Sir George Warrender, a high-ranking MP, heir to an enormous Edinburgh trading

fortune and a bon vivant of such style that Sydney Smith dubbed him "Sir Gorgeous Provender". No trace remains of the house built for him by Scottish architect William Burn because, soon after his death in 1849, Cliveden was bought by the second Duke of Sutherland,

caught fire during redecoration and once again was burnt to the ground.

The duke commissioned Sir Charles Barry to build the present building and almost immediately Cliveden embarked on the glittering lifestyle which was to become its hallmark. The duchess had been Mistress of the Robes at the coronation of Queen Victoria, who became a regular visitor, as did William Gladstone, and many other Liberal politicians and writers.

The Duchess of Sutherland died in 1867 and two years later the third duke sold Cliveden to his brother-in-law, the Duke of Westminster who, despite encasing one of the wings in pink terracotta, sold it to William Waldorf Astor in 1893.

"W.W." gave Cliveden to his son Waldorf and his bride Nancy Langhorne as a wedding present in 1906, and although the Astors gave Cliveden to the National Trust in 1942 the family continued to live there until the third Lord Astor's death in 1966. It was then leased to Stanford University, California, in accordance with the family's wish that it should be used "to bring about a better understanding between the English-speaking peoples".

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IN TWO PARTS

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ADAPTED BY DAVID EDGAR

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هكذا من الأعمال

TRAVEL

Dismissed by some as a genteel Benidorm, the Dordogne is still beautiful, full of good food – and very French

The perfect place to stop and stare

I loved the Dordogne in 1960. In one hotel we did hear since then I have been smoothly English spoken. It was a couple avoiding it. Freda White from Chicago, and I lost three years of France, another of my ill-founded prejudices, other books did like. A world away from wiser, peasants sold-up to early over-weight meat-packing ty-Britons, and decamped towns, blue-rinsed elderly gang-wards, clucking over the £300 sters' molls or corrupt political or £400 their limestone-and-oak bosses, this slim pair of cottages, had brought them, discriminating, 'fantastical' Enticing agents moved in, were cycling gently from place in the season the *épicerie* in to place on bicycles from that *épicerie* are reputed to French Railways.

That was at Lalinde, at the NW end, the better part of western end of a glorious stretch (Edinburgh, and people like me of river that winds upstream (1) like down south, near liberally-endowed with small Montpelier tend to refer to the hotels as far as Souillac, about on's Benidorm.

I was wrong. I still love it. The River Dordogne is said to be the most beautiful river in Europe, and I won't quarrel. Oh, the *luxe, calme et volupté*! The great trees, the golden limestone villages, the smooth waters flowing round the wide angler-dotted loops! And the food!

Local food relies on duck, beef, cream and walnuts

True, we saw a few GB-plate cars, but they blended in with the landscape, and in none of the restaurants we sampled were the menu and cooking anything other than strictly French – of the local sort, relying largely on ducks, beef, cream and walnuts.

The French are beady-eyed enthusiasts for value-for-money. They do not hesitate to complain to Michelin, Gault-Millau, Logis de France and other recommenders of hotels and restaurants if a place is not up to scratch, with the result that it disappears from the guide-books.

At Lalinde I at last grasped an important point about the price of hotel rooms in France. We were at the Hôtel du Château, a Victorian structure with a few medieval bits. Our bedroom had glass doors opening on to a private balcony. 15th long, high on a cliff overlooking the river, the best view I have had from any bedroom anywhere. And it cost us just 80.50fr, or £6.85 at the current rate. For the two of us.

Why so cheap? The answer is official control of prices. The factors taken into account are the size of the room, and the restaurant it has, a private bath, shower, lavatory, television, mini-fridge for drinks, access to a hotel swimming pool and so forth, but not the view. Our room had only hot-and-cold, which explains the price. We were happy to cross the landing to the lavatory, and wait for our bath until the next hotel. I would have priced that view at how much? Surely, it has no price. Ask for room no 5.

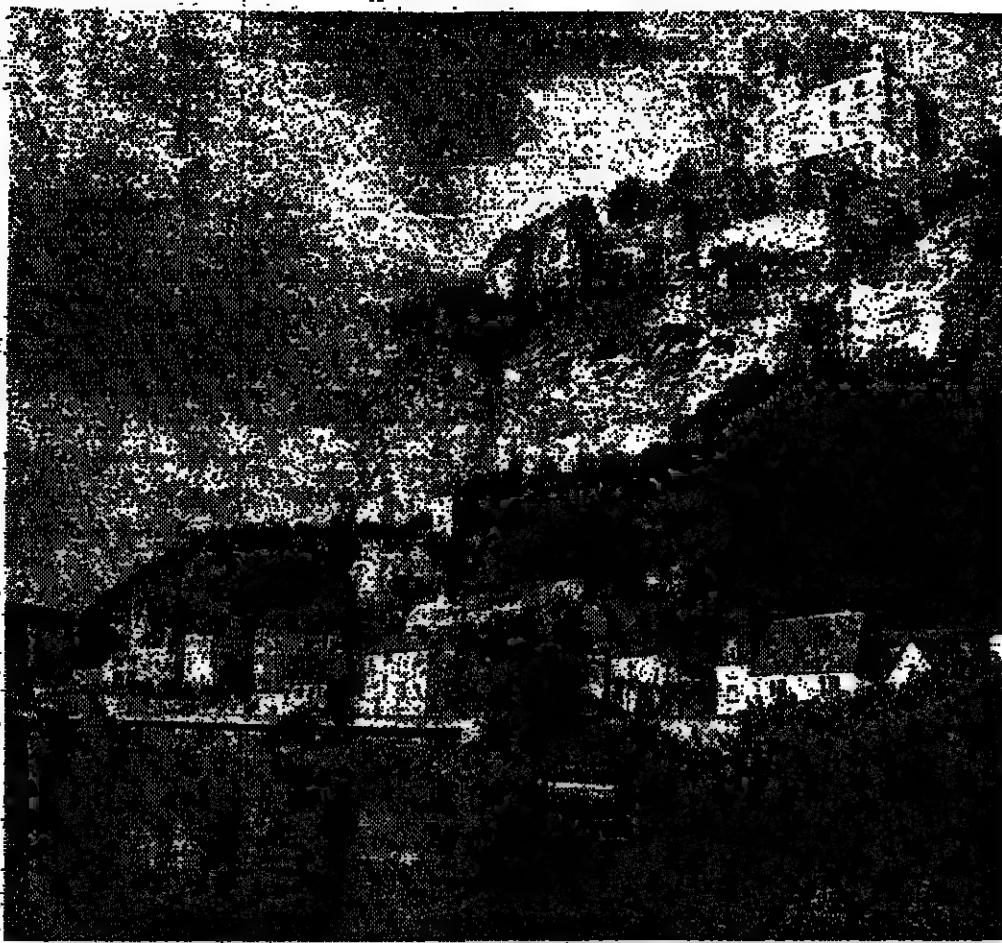
We were really there for the dinner, though. We dined on the terrace – that view again – in the cool of the evening. We had a 127fr menu and an 85fr menu, swapping dishes food-fashion. Thin slices of *foie gras* on a curly endive salad with walnut oil, and wine vinegar; slices of duck in a sauce based on honey and bleached lemon-*find' stripe* with half a dozen little vegetables round it; small round goats-milk cheeses, toasted, on another walnut salad; large helpings of a *soufflé glacé* which turned out to be a sort of home-made ice-cream that I am incompetent to describe but only too competent to consume.

With the pudding course on both menus, home-made *petits fours* and meringues arrived. We had two half-bottles of local *appellation contrôlée* wine, white and red, rather pricey at over 30fr each. Good coffee and a generous shot of *vieille réserve* Edward VII cognac put us in an *entente cordiale* mood as the moon rose over the river.

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AIR FRANCE HOLIDAYS 01-568 0961



River view: Beynac, a beauty spot on the sinuous necklaces of the Dordogne River

So all in all our bill for dinner, bed and breakfast (with honey) came to 441fr, or a bit less than £38.

Coming back from the north we stayed at the Hôtel de Plaisance, at Vitrac, known all around for good cheap food and its peaceful riverside garden. There, a decent 58fr dinner each, bed (no view, but a shower) and breakfast cost 250fr, about £22.

Golden cliffs with golden houses built into them

Between Lalinde and Vitrac the river is a sinuous necklace of what can only be called, with some reluctance, beauty-spots. Mauzac, Trémolat, Limoult, Caus-et-Bigaroque, Siorac, Beynac, La Roque-Gageac, Domme... beauty-spots mean tourists and there is nothing a tourist dislikes more than

another tourist, except a dozen of them. But they also mean a profusion of small hotels and restaurants in vigorous competition. That stretch has 17 one and two-star hotels in the Logis de France book alone.

When I saw La Roque-Gageac in 1960 it was crummy but beautiful. Golden cliffs with golden houses built into them and a golden chateau at the top. Now it has been cleaned up, the steps up the cliff repaired, crumbling walls re-mortared, three or four hotels... it is still beautiful and rather more convenient. I forget whether they call it the loveliest village in France, or in Europe, or in the world. I won't contradict.

And then the river winds on, through Carsac-Aillac and Rouffillac to Souillac... all places to stop and stare and lunch and dine and spend the night. I envy those Chicagoans. I'd like to do those 60 miles by bike. At about 10 miles a day.

John P. Harris

TRAVEL NOTES

Hôtel du Château, 24150 Lalinde, France (53 61 01 32). Nine rooms, 65-175fr. Closed mid-Nov-March.

Hôtel de Plaisance, 24200 Vitrac, France (53 28 33 04). Thirty-eight rooms, 30-180fr. Closed mid-Nov-Feb.

More luxurious hotels include La Mairie Mauzac, 24150 Lalinde (53

22 50 47). Ten rooms, 284-352fr. Closed mid-Oct-April.

The Logis de France handbook can be obtained free (enclose 50p for postage) from The French National Tourist Office, 178 Piccadilly, London W1 (01-499 9811).

Hiring bicycles: More than 250 French railway stations have bicycles for hire. Details from French Railways, 179 Piccadilly, London W1 (01-408 1224).

TRAVEL NOTES

Return flight London to Salzburg Apex fare £105, if booked 14 days ahead, with Austrian Airlines, 50-51 Conduit Street, London W1 (01-439 1851).

Bed and breakfast at the Grand Hotel from about £20 a night, low season (Nov 1 to Dec 21, Jan 1-31, and March 8-22).

Further details from Austrian National Tourist Office, 30 St George Street, London W1 (01-629 0451).

Indifference. Perhaps that will change.

Skiing at Zell-am-See is far from exceptional. It is 758 metres high, and the Schmitzenhoh cable car takes you only as far as 1,949 metres. Snow conditions, therefore, are variable, but the resort's great insurance policy is the proximity of Kaprun, a 3,000-metre glacier with year-round skiing.

Kaprun also has a sports complex with an indoor/outdoor swimming-pool where I caught my first glimpse of one of those masochistic maniacs who appeared to enjoy leaping out of

Active work for willing hands

From bee chasing to dry stone walling, working holidays put free time to good use

It had to happen. We have holidays at all prices, with discounts and super-discounts to bring prices even lower, and very soon holiday companies will be paying people to travel. Even so, a working holiday still seems a contradiction in terms, but they exist and attract an increasing number of people who want to put their leisure time to good use, or believe that a change is even better than a rest.

The basic requirements seem to be willing hands and strong backs. If you can lay a brick, point a wall or fix a drain, so much the better, for most working holidays stress manual labour.

Working conservation holidays are available from the British Trust for Conservation Volunteers, which offers a wide range of activities in all parts of Britain from its headquarters in Wallingford, near Oxford. Here holidaymakers even have to pay to work, although the payment is usually small and referred to as a "donation".

Donate £14 and you can go tree planting for a week in the grounds of Farnham Castle in Surrey. Visitors here can sleep snug in their sleeping bags in the Mike Hawthorne Pavilion, but those who want to stay in greater comfort in a local pub or hotel are free to do so at their own cost.

Tree-lovers would also enjoy a tree-nursery training course with the BCTV (donation £35) or creating a woodland nature trail in Surrey for an £18 donation.

Those who like leading a hand on an archaeological dig can help out at Cawthorne Camp, a Roman fort on the North Yorkshire Moors, again for £14. The BCTV Working Holiday brochure contains hundreds of holidays like these, attracting clients of both sexes, ranging in age from 16 to 70.

Archaeologists are always in need of capable willing hands, and a list of digs at home and abroad is published periodically in a Council for British Archaeology publication, the *CBA Newsletter*, published nine times a year and costing £5.50.

The digs are open to interested, fairly fit people, aged from 16 to well past retiring age. The organizers provide accommodation and subsistence and the diggers usually get one day off a week.

Those who want to work even further afield can do so through Concordia, where



Working the plank: a group of young holiday volunteers repairing a bridge for the BCTV

volunteers aged between 17 and 30 work on community projects in Europe and North Africa. Projects in recent years have included digging fresh-water channels for villages in Turkey, building play-parks for children in Germany and repairing medieval churches and clearing rivers in France.

Each Concordia group consists of between 15 and 20 people, from four or five countries, and the average project lasts three weeks. Concordia expects volunteers to pay their own fares and put in a 35-hour week in return for food and accommodation provided by the local community.

If you want to be an engine driver, there may be a chance when working for the Festiniog Railway Company in Gwynedd.

TRAVEL NOTES

Conservation Working Holidays, The British Trust for Conservation Volunteers, 36 St Mary's Street, Wallingford, Oxon, OX10 0EU (0491 39766). The Council for British Archaeology, 112 Kennington Road, London SE11 6RE (01-582 0494). Concordia, 8 Brunswick Place, Hove, Sussex BN3 1ET (0273 77206). The Central Bureau for Educational Visits and Exchanges (CBEVE), Seymour House, London W1H 8PE (01-486 5101).

Working Holidays 1986 and Volunteer Work, in paperback, are available from all good bookshops or from the CBEVE.

Rob Neillands

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SHOPPING

By Beryl Downing

Just the job in a home-office

Working from home is a growth industry. More than one and a half million people now use part of their living space as a permanent home office and many more divide their business life between home and conventional offices. But where is the equipment they need to do their homework?

There are three possibilities - extremely expensive fitted furniture, stark hi-tech modular units or colour-me-functional desks and cabinets from office suppliers. But planner and a designer.

Frances Kelly moved from a flat in Fulham to a Victorian house in Kingston-upon-Thames last year "because the office was taking over". In seven years as an independent literary agent she has built up a list of 30 authors that 14 crates of their books and the clutter of their contracts and other paperwork were spilling into every corridor.

"All I saw when I opened the front door were manuscripts and files so I had to have more space and one specific area as an office."

There were several options when I moved into the house. I could have made my office in the spare bedroom, but it was too small. Or in the living room, but then I would have had to live and work in one room. So I decided to make the dining room my workspace as well.

She did not make the mistake of cluttering the dining table as her desk, but as the furniture was dark, oak she wanted to continue the wood theme and rather than choose metal and glass she bought a teak-topped two-drawer office desk, a typewriter table and a wheeled filing trolley.

These she grouped in a corner by the open-plan stairs and added a telephone table (a period cabinet from which she removed the doors so that directories and calculator are always at hand) and on the other side of the desk a nest of

HOME COMFORTS

tables, which provides extra surface and softens the office effect.

Built-in cupboards under the stairs and bookcases on one wall, interspersed with pictures and ornaments, make the room instantly transferable for entertaining - simply by tidying away the paperwork and using the ceiling spotlight instead of the Anglepoise.

A combination office and living space is possible only if you are extremely disciplined, and Frances Kelly keeps her business and personal life entirely separate. She has two telephones with different numbers - one with an answering machine in the office, the other in the living room with a bedroom extension.

"I find it essential to have two telephones because answering the phone in a business is your first contact with the other person and having a separate one for business helps you to be mentally prepared. It is also important to get up and dressed every morning as if you are going to an office. Monday to Friday my alarm clock is set at 7.30am, no matter how tired I am, and I feel that if I am not at my desk by 9am I am cheating myself."

She has not finished her office planning yet. The next stage is to build an extension on the side of the house to

accommodate a wall of books and files with a drop-down surface so that her part-time assistant can type and work in an adjoining office.

She is adamant that she does not want filing cabinets in the living area and is sure that the next piece of equipment will be a copier and a word processor and VDU to handle the 600 or so contracts which have to be processed.

"Everything I have in my dining room is simply what you would have in a normal office, but I have colour from the books around me, a picture on the wall, my ornaments, flowers and easy chairs, carpets and a warm friendly atmosphere."

"Treating yourself well means that other people will treat you well because they see that you value yourself. I think a lot of women starting out on their own, maybe after having spent their lives putting the comfort of their husbands and children first, need to learn to think a bit more about themselves if they are to succeed."

"The problem when you are starting on your own is usually money. Beautifully designed office space is an ideal that not many people achieve - high tech doesn't create a friendly environment and even basic office furniture in well-crafted wood is expensive. The compromise is to try to blend inexpensive basics with a few personal accessories to create a comfortable atmosphere."



Frances Kelly: wood theme and ornaments to soften the office atmosphere

CONVERTIBILITY

rest of the house so that when and if they move, the room is seen by prospective buyers as useful living space, a small sitting room or study.

She is insistent, though, that when working at home she has a room where she can shut the door. She also wanted a room that was warm and friendly where she could see something of the garden. Her main priorities in designing the room

were to house a large variety of samples of tiles, work tops, doors and floors, plus leaflets, catalogues, costings and supplier's files. "When the phone goes I need to be able to put my hand on everything I need."

These all go into the simple plastic magazine racks which hold several rolled-up plans (£7.95 from Ryman). Other samples are filed in plastic briefcases (easy to gather up to take to show clients) and box files. All are housed in custom-

built shelves made by the carpenter who builds all the fitted furniture designed by Diane for client's studies, bedrooms and living rooms, as well as kitchens.

A corner of the room is fitted with a built-in typing area for a full-time assistant. The white Formica top edged with pine rests on two red filing drawers as pedestals. A lacinated cupboard houses stationery and the central heating boiler and for people who might want the room as a living area, this would double as a cupboard for china or books.

The colour scheme in red, white and pine is cheerful but much softer than in a modern design studio. It is helped by an antique pine chest, a pine wash table which serves as a desk and a mullioned window found bricked up at the end of the washhouse that is now installed between the office and the kitchen. The computer, when it comes as it inevitably will, says Diane, will be housed in the washhouse, now being converted.

The room is well lit by four spots on two tracks, plus a coolie-shaded lamp hanging from one track over the desk. A table lamp lights another corner. For use as a dining room the tracks would swivel into a more central position.

"Working from home, apart from being a pleasure, is an enormous time saver," says Diane. "I simply couldn't cope with the amount of work if I had to spend a couple of hours a day travelling to and from an office."



Diane Gramlick: warm, friendly workspace in character with the rest of the house

PURPOSE-BUILT

ranges are available within three days of ordering.

They started by looking at ready-made furniture. Desks all seemed too limited in drawer space for filing and in surface space for a typewriter plus the amount of large paper work. Plan chests wasted space and nothing seemed to provide a well co-ordinated workplace.

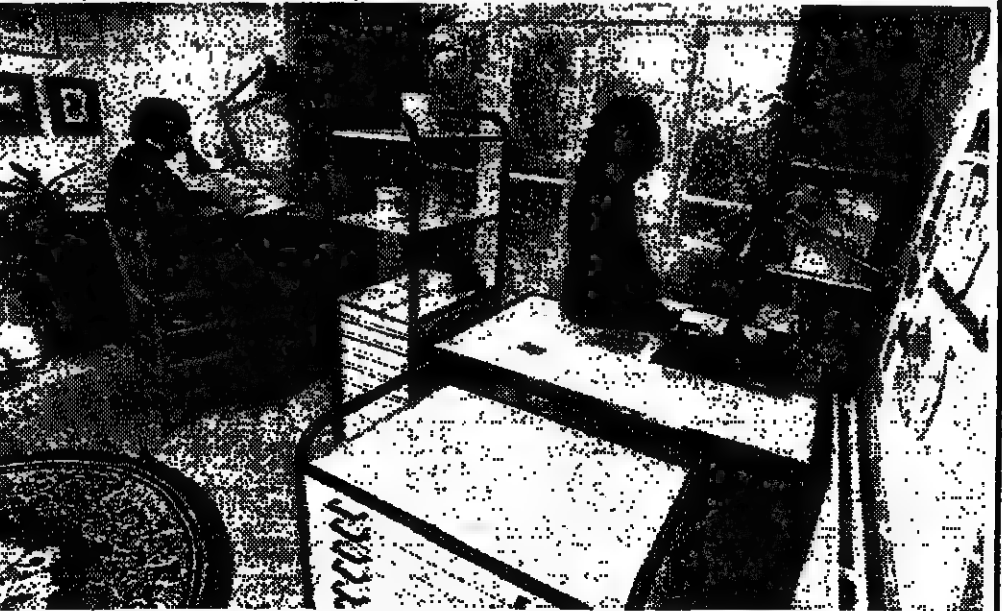
So David began to consider building his own office furniture. He chose Esia, tubular units because the system offered large work tops, trolleys to roll under the desks, flexible high- and low-rise units and shelves and a plan chest with a top that could have a drawing table added.

But it was not without problems. There were so many bits and pieces that the units - particularly those with drawers - were difficult to assemble.

David is by no means inept at assembling kits but he found the diagrams inadequate and the instructions badly written (these are now being improved). Other faults included a high-rise unit with drawers that did not seem square with the unit because, he thought, of the plastic runners. Esia, however, were extremely helpful and made metal runners to size at no extra charge.

The result now is an office which is neat, unpretentious, efficient and relatively inexpensive. It also offers the capacity to add to the system to accommodate a computer or to extend the filing capacity.

"However good you are at planning a room, you always find you need something else once you have lived or worked in it," says David, "so I consider flexibility to be one of the major considerations in looking at any practical equipment."



David and Sara Driver: tubular units that provide essential flexibility

Down to business

A distillation of the ideas suggested by our three office planners produces the following check-list for prospective home workers.

● A practical work surface. Large enough to cope with paperwork and stable enough not to vibrate when a typewriter is in use. Examples to consider: Scarthin Nick natural ash writing table with removable top drawers to allow more working surface, £1,270 by Peter Miles, Millers Green, Wiltshire, Derbyshire (062 982 2853); also in other woods, tubular steel-framed desk with grey laminate top and three stained

item each of our office planners left until last - they were all "intending" to buy a better one. The Articural 211 swivel chair, adjustable in height with supportive back, is Design Council approved, £260.90 from Antocks Lairn, 15 Rathbone Street, London W1 (01-636 3180).

● Filing units: A4 plan chest in grey melamine finish with five blue Plax folios, £55.71 by EXX Projects from The London Graphic Centre, Long Acre, London WC2; Esia F12 plan chest, various sizes from £85 to £157, drawing board £35 from Esia, 5-7 Tottenham Street, London W1 (01-636 5957). On all other items - shelving, tables and desks - there is a 10 per cent reduction until the end of January.

● Computer housing: for those contemplating installing a computer David Hewson, a computer specialist at The Times, advises taking particular care in the positioning of the screen - light should not reflect from a window on to the screen, nor should it be directly in front of the user so that sun dazzles. You will also need a wire stand for the paper from the printer to run into and it is best to choose a printer which is angled, otherwise you are constantly having to stand up to see the paper as it comes off the machine. A small, simple point, he says, but one that many people do not consider until too late.

Sitting comfortably - the Articural 211 by Antocks Lairn, £260.90

pine drawers, £227.66 from Magic Furniture, Four Marks, Aylesbury, Bucks (0420 63535).

● A comfortable chair (the

DRINK

A taste of the high life turns to gold

Mixing tradition

with Chilean

know-how has

produced a

Californian triumph

"Chile is the California of the south", muses Paul Draper of Ridge. Bizarre the notion may be, and certainly unique in California, but then other west coast winemakers, instead of teaching themselves about wine while working on an agricultural development in Chile, gleaned their oenological expertise from the rather more tame and structured surroundings of Davis - the golden state's leading wine school.

After his Chilean wine days Draper returned home to California in 1969. The Stanford University philosophy graduate was hired as winemaker to the up and coming Ridge winery.

Situated 2,300 feet above the Pacific Ocean in the Santa Cruz mountains south of San Francisco, its alarmingly steep, twisty drive, spectacular views, trestle tables and fine wine have, since the early days, made Ridge the *de rigueur* south-of-the-bay picnic spot attracting, it seems, every alumnus from nearby Stanford.

Settled into his new role, Paul Draper topped up his Chilean knowledge by pouring over old Bordeaux wine books and manuals. He soon decided that the old traditional minimal-handling methods he had seen in Chile were not dissimilar to those of 19th-century Bordeaux and could be made to work in 20th-century California. Today, unlike the high-tech approach of other Californian wineries, he still feels "there is a place for someone to make wine in that old tradition".

Ridge, however, has not completely ignored the benefits of advanced Californian wine science and technology. Paul Draper's partners in Ridge are scientists, and one of their latest playthings has been a High Performance Liquid Chromatograph (HPLC) machine to trace wine's "chemical fingerprints".

Draper is clearly delighted that Ridge pioneered this important HPLC work long before Davis even acquired a machine. He does agree, though, that such gadgetry has to be used with care and to enhance rather than replace the old methods.

Ridge's current production is divided equally between wines made from the Cabernet Sauvignon grape and America's own mysterious Zinfandel. These wines, from 10 different vineyards, are vinified and bottled separately under 10 different labels.

No one really knows where the intriguing, bramble-framed Zinfandel came from and Paul Draper, like other Californians, believes it to be

the Primitive of southern Italy. He did add, however, that in his opinion the Zinfandel was grown in America long before it reached Italy for the Italians still refer to the Primitive as "the foreign grape".

Common or garden Californian Zinfandel is a lowly creature compared to the glorious heights which Ridge achieves and Draper puts this down to the combination of a low yield, old vines, limestone soil, long natural fermentation and cool climate plus the Ridge technique of gentle minimal handling.

The reason why other Zinfandel producers have failed to make similarly superlative Zinfandel is, he believes, chiefly because they have planted it in warmer, low quality areas and treated it more as a low quality wine grape. "We are one of the very few who treat it as one of our finest Cabernets".



Certainly anyone who has tasted the stunning '81 Monte Bello Zinfandel would agree with Paul Draper as would anyone on the receiving end of the glorious '80 Geyserville from the Anderson valley north of Sonoma, with its deep intense eucalyptus nose and delicious rich bramble fruit (Adams, The Crown, High Street, Southwold, Suffolk: £10.18). The Wine Studio, 9 Eccleston Street, London SW1, £11.75.

Favourite Ridge Cabernets of mine include the divine '80 York Creek Cabernet Sauvignon, rounded off with 15 per cent Merlot, from Spring Mountain in the Napa valley, whose enormous purple colour and wonderful big rich vibrant cassis smell and taste is still priced at just £10.99 from Majestic Wine Warehouse, £13 from Adams. It's a worthy example of this great California Cabernet year. Still brilliant, but slightly less rich, is the '81 York Creek Cabernet with its ripe herbaceous and similarly impressive palate (Les Amis du Vin, 7 Ariel Way, Wood Lane, London W12: £10.50; The Wine Studio, £10.50).

A few older Ridge vintages are available, too, and Adams carry the best selection including the '77 York Creek Cabernet whose garnet colour and rich truffle taste is a delight (Adams, £12.13).

Jane MacQuitty

OSBORNE & LITTLE

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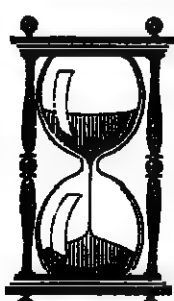
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NO 12 IN A SERIES OF LAGAVULIN LORE

A MATTER OF TIME



The Hebridean Isle of Islay may not attract large numbers of students of architecture nor seekers of sea air.

Yet there are things there to interest them both.

For at the Lagavulin malt whisky distillery there are the traditional long buildings which have been specifically designed to allow the casks of malt whisky stored within to be exposed to the damp sea atmosphere of Islay.

Slowly, year upon year, tempered by the moderating influences of the sea air, the malt develops the rich flavour that is the basis of White Horse whisky.

The locals say this particular process of maturation takes out the fire but leaves in the warmth.

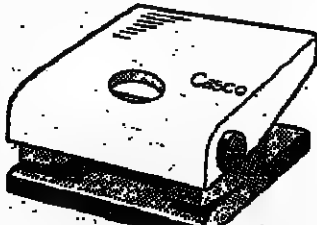
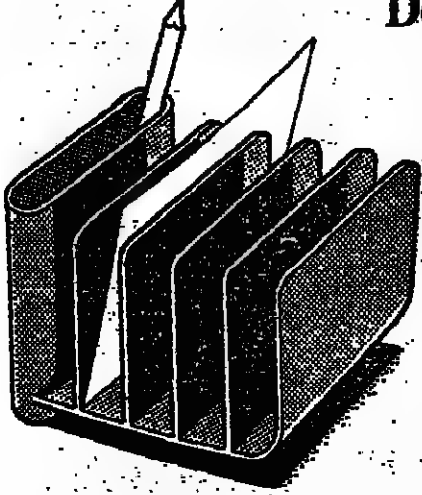
Proof of their insight is in every glass of White Horse.

Blended to let the malt shine through.

WHITE HORSE

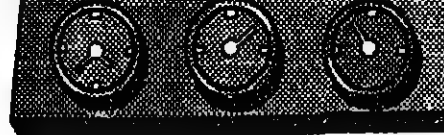
Distinctive Scotch Whisky.

Desk-top accessories

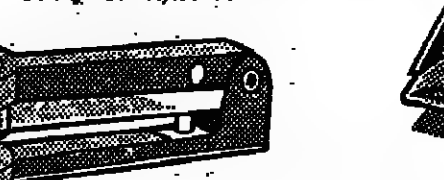


Above: hole in two - Casco punch, £5.60 at Ryman

Left: on the rack - letter rack and pen holder, £3.35 at Ryman



Left in triplicate - clock, thermometer and hydrometer by Georg Jensen, £91.30 at Oggetti



Below: getting it together - stapler, £16.85 (£2.50 p&p) from Oggetti, 133 Fulham Road, London SW3 and 100 Jermyn Street, London SW1



Above: marble figures - calculator set in slab of marble restructured with resin, £145 at Oggetti

Left: enveloped in plastic - paper holder, £7.95 from the Design Centre Shop, 28 Haymarket, London SW1

Illustrations by Michael Davidson

CHESS

Short cuts through the battle of Hastings

Nigel Short, Britain's 20-year-old superstar, declined his invitation to this year's Hastings tournament amid a flurry of accusations and counter-accusations concerning the size of his appearance fee. Short was quoted as saying the £250 fee he was offered was insulting, while Mr Ritson-Morley, the tournament director, allegedly retorted with: "This shows how big-headed Short really is".

But what were Short's actual words? My agents in Hastings tracked down the exact text of Short's letter of rejection.

It read: "Dear Ritson, Many thanks for the invitation to the Hastings tournament. I regret that I feel unable to participate this year due to the exceptionally poor financial conditions offered. I appreciate there may be very difficult problems with funding the event but if that is the case (which it clearly is) you must come to terms with the fact that Hastings is no longer the first-class event it was."

"It is totally unrealistic to expect Grandmasters like myself to play for an appearance fee of only £250. It is much better to offer me nothing and ask me to play as a favour for the opportunities which the Hastings event has afforded me in the past, rather than insult me like this. The demise of Hastings is a sad thing for it is a fine traditional tournament but, unfortunately, is all it has going for it."

"As regards the matter of the Lichfield simultaneous - I am sorry to say that I am unable to do the exhibition because I am competing in the Lugano Open Tournament in Switzerland, a tournament, incidentally, where they have offered me four times the appearance fee that you offered me for Hastings."

"Yours, Nigel Short."

It seems to me that Short has, in fact, offered to play for free next year, if the Hastings organizers are able to appeal to his loyalty rather than his purse. Hastings's present condition is serious. With London offering a £600,000 prize fund for the World Championship and a £100,000 Grandmaster tournament due in March, chess sponsorship in the United Kingdom is on the increase, but Hastings has apparently been left out.

David Anderson, captain of the English team and international director of the British Chess Federation, says that England can now be numbered among the world's leading chess nations: the most significant reason for the transformation in fortunes, he believes, is the creation of a financial environment within which our leading players can become full-time professionals. "One cannot compete with the Soviets and other state-backed Eastern European countries without full-time dedicated commitment from our players," he says. "It has always been the policy of the British Chess Federation to try to ensure that a market rate is paid to the players for taking part in Federation events."

"The real problem at Hastings is the absence of commercial sponsorship. Until that can be secured, the tensions and difficulties, of which this controversy is but a part, will not go away, nor will the event be restored to the leading position it used to enjoy."

Hastings was launched in 1895 with a tournament which included Pillsbury, Lasker, Tarrasch, Steinitz, Chigorin - a chess Who's Who of the day. Almost every World Champion has played there.

With such reputation and history it is hard to believe that there is no sponsor waiting in the wings.

Raymond Keene

Triumph and tears of a tireless genius

Dickens of Doughty Street lives on in the house where a girl he worshipped died in his arms

"Tom - I am quite ashamed I have not returned your leg, but you shall have it by Harry tomorrow..." These are the earliest surviving written words of Charles Dickens in a carefully folded note to a schoolfriend, which the future literary giant wrote at the age of 12.

The tiny original can be seen among the exhibits at the Dickens House Museum in London's Doughty Street - and the "leg" by the way, was school slang for a lexicon (dictionary), though the comic possibilities were not lost on young Dickens. "PS. I suppose all this time you have had a wooden leg..."

The grown-up Dickens lived in Doughty Street - which was then a private road, with gates at either end and liveried porters - from April 1837 to December 1839. During this period the rising young novelist wrote the latter parts of *Pickwick Papers*, practically all of *Oliver Twist* and *Nicholas Nickleby*, and the beginning of *Barnaby Rudge*.

As if this wasn't enough for more than two years' work, Dickens was also for much of this time editing and contributing to a magazine (*Bentley's Miscellany*), and his other labours included editing two books and running a complex dispute with his various publishers.

Clearly this was before the introduction of the 24-hour day and the seven-day week, for he also found time to write some 350 known letters, to travel as far afield as Yorkshire and Devon - by coach, to hold frequent parties, to indulge his passion for the theatre, to ride and walk.

This is to say nothing of the ups and downs of his family life, which during the Doughty Street days were dramatic enough. His father was busy being Mr Micawber to the life,



Dickensian detail: a stained-glass portrait in the dining-room window (left); the morning room (above right) and the washroom (below) at the Dickens House Museum in Doughty Street

gaily running up debts everywhere and having to be packed off to exile in Devon. But much more devastating for Dickens was the sudden inexplicable death of his wife's sister, Mary. Dickens had married Kate Hogarth exactly a year before moving in to the Doughty Street house, and the 17-year-old Mary was living with them. The young author seems to have been completely besotted with his sister-in-law (and vice versa), and when she collapsed after a visit to the theatre and died next day in his arms, it was a blow from which he never recovered. It even stopped him writing for a few weeks.

Meanwhile his poor wife

continued churning out babies - the first was born before the move to Doughty Street and two more, Mary and Katie, were born here. Katie lived until 1929, becoming Life President of the Dickens Fellowship and seeing the opening of her birthplace as a Dickens Museum.

It still stands - a house which seems full almost to bursting with Dickensiana. The range of relics is extraordinary, especially when you consider that this is only one of four "Dickens houses" open to the public (the others are outside London). There are Dickens's favourite hideous sideboard and tacky artworks and a china



monkey which he kept on his desk; the pretty tortoiseshell card-case he gave his wife for a wedding present, and a pot of the type he had to fill when apprenticed to the blacking factory.

You can see the actual desk on which Dickens worked as a clerk at Gray's Inn, and the family Bible inscribed with all the births and deaths. There are rooms full of theatrical souvenirs and cases of books and - well, the list is endless.

Only one room has been reconstructed to look as it did in Dickens's time. This is the handsome first-floor drawing-room - appropriately furnished. The effect is convincing enough,

but the actual feel of a living Dickensian presence is curiously elusive in this house. It is as if that great creative tornado passed through his short time in Doughty Street in such a ferment of activity that, in effect, he left no trace of his real self behind.

The house is well worth seeing, and has much fascinating material on show, but Dickens himself is elsewhere; he is, above all, on every page of those extraordinary books.

Nigel Andrew

The Dickens House Museum, 48 Doughty Street, London WC1 (01-405 2127). Open Mon-Sat, 10am-5pm.

NORFOLK Peddars Way
Distances: 9 miles

The Peddars Way in western Norfolk is one of the oldest trackways in England. It follows the route of a Roman road along an arrow-straight path from near Thetford to Hunstanton.

Part of the Way is now used as a metalled motor road, but there is a particularly good stretch west of Great Massingham which remains a green lane, and which is quiet and peaceful. Here, with a generous dose of imagination, it is not hard to see the Roman legions passing by (although these days they would have to sidestep the huge mounds of sugar beet).

Start in Great Massingham, a large and colourful village clustered around its massive large green and village ponds. The ducks have ways of making you feel these so beware. Head south, parallel to the Peddars Way, but along another green lane which eventually meets the Roman road at Shepherds Besh.

Swivel northwards along the Way itself, following its gentle switchback route until it reaches that modern-day race track, euphemistically referred to as the A148.

Follow the quiet country roads from here, then either return direct to Great Massingham, or mount the gentle slopes ahead, along farm tracks to the village of Harpley. Pause to admire the unpretentious flint and brick buildings here before heading south, and back to Great Massingham. Ordnance Survey map number 132.

Alan Mattingly

OUTINGS

HOLIDAY '86: New showcase for the travel industry, open to the public this weekend and hosted today by Michael Aspel. Exhibitors include the major national and regional tourist offices, coach and rail operators, international airlines and tour companies.

Alexandra Pavilion, London N22 (01-883 8477). Today, tomorrow 10.30am-7pm. Adult £1.50, child £1.

BEAR AID: First teddy bear convention in Great Britain organized by the International Teddy Bear Club in aid of the "Band Aid" appeal. Numerous ursine entertainers include actor Peter Dennis giving his "Pooch" sketch, writer George Perry talking about Rupert and Enid Irving - illustrator for the late Peter Bull - executing bear portraits for owners.

London Hilton, 22 Park Lane, London, W1. Further information from Charlotte Barton (01-437 6706). Tomorrow, 10.30am-8pm. Adult £1, child 50p.

OWLPROWL: A general introduction to owls followed by a

talk on the London Wildlife Trust's project "Owlprowl", launched last year to help conserve the future of tawny owls in the London area. National History Museum, Cromwell Road, London SW7 (01-589 8233). Today, 3pm. Free.

GOLD TOP CHAMPIONS CUP: The longest-running gymnastics competition in the UK, now in its 28th year, in which the top six men and top six women gymnasts from the United Kingdom compete in voluntary exercises.

Royal Albert Hall, Kensington Gore, London SW7 (01-589 8212). Today from 1pm. Tickets at door £4, £3.

STEAM ON THE BIG FOUR: A special archive film programme presented by John Humeley on the great "named" trains that ran during the glorious age of steam.

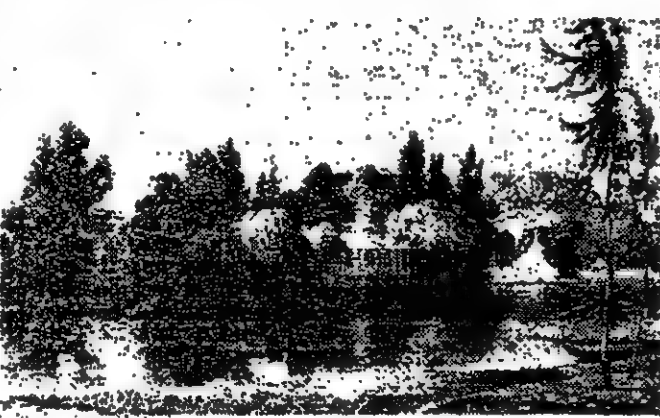
Four films about the LMS; the LNWR including the Flying Scotsman; the Southern; and the Great Western including the Cornish Riviera and the Cheltenham Flyer.

Fairfield House, Park Lane, London W1 (01-629 6602). Jan 20, 7.30pm. Adult £2.50, £2; Child £2, £1.50.

Judy Froshaug

COLLECTING

Rich waters show their true colours



Country calm: pencil and watercolour view of Virginia Water, dated 1827, by William Daniel

tokens the innocent and the quiet mind", but the lives of many of the painters, both amateur and professional, were far from quiet, and some of them were hardly innocents. William Wyndham Kneller, for instance, was an engraver and draughtsman who made and lost a fortune from selling prints and was hanged at Tyburn in 1783 for forgery. In 1779 Francis Wheatley, whose work is indeed pretty and charming, eloped to Dublin with the wife of a colleague.

For those who prefer their artists to be human rather than

symbols in a table of schools, styles and influences, it is a pity that so little is known of the private life of Turner, who was not only one of the two greatest creative geniuses to be produced by England, but also one of the greatest eccentrics.

To my mind the greatest of his predecessors was John Robert Cozens. He was described by Constable as "all poetry, the greatest genius that ever touched landscape" and his deceptively simple watercolours carry a remarkable emotional charge.

Both Turner and Cozens will

be represented at the World of Watercolours and Drawings Fair which opens at the Park Lane Hotel on Wednesday.

In commercial terms the English watercolour market has changed beyond all recognition over the last 30 years. Shortly after the war the few who were interested could pick up treasures for almost nothing. Thirteen years ago no major auction had produced a total of more than £100,000. Now one really good Turner could easily make that. However, there are still many fine things to be had for between £100 and £1,000.

The annual show at Agnew, 43 Old Bond Street, London W1, in January and February gives a wide view of the choice available. The most important London sales are usually in April, June and late autumn, but lesser sales occur virtually every week in London and throughout the country.

Huon Mallalieu

The World of Watercolours and Drawings is at the Park Lane Hotel, Piccadilly, London W1 (01-499 6321) from Wed until Sun. Open 11am-8pm. Sun 11am-7pm. Sotheby's have organized a sale for Tue, Jan 22, 10.30am-4.30pm. Bond Street, London W1 (01-493 8080). Viewing Mon-Sat 4.30pm. Sale Tues 11am.



Urban bustle: Thomas Rowlandson's 'A Doorway' (Filtration); pencil, pen and ink, and watercolour

AUCTIONS

FINE WINE: A sale of fine wine, vintage port and claret with a bit of everything - champagne, claret, and dessert wines.

Sotheby's, 34-35 New Bond Street, London W1 (01-493 8080). Testing, Tues 11.30am-1pm. Sale, Wed 11.30am and 2.30pm.

MERRY-GO-ROUND: An entire fairground with movement and music, which takes up 30 trailer tables, is going for about £3,500 in a toy sale rich in rare Dinky and model trains.

Phillips, Blenheim Street, London W1 (01-629 6602). Viewing Tues 9am-6pm, Wed 9-11am. Sale Wed noon.

RARE DINKIES: A group of 100 lots of Dinky toys pumps up a sale of toys, trains and games. Includes two very rare pre-war delivery vans in near mint condition expected to make up to £400 each. Post-war toys are much cheaper; several lots can be picked up for between £50 to £100.

Christie's South Kensington, 85 Old Brompton Road, London SW7 (01-581 7811). Viewing, Wed 10.30am-4.30pm and Thurs 9am-noon. Sale, Thurs 2pm.

STITCHES IN TIME: A bundle includes three centuries of samplers and needlework pictures, many by children (1830-1850), and several items of William Morris fabrics.

Phillips, Blenheim Street, London W1 (01-629 6602). Viewing Tues, Wed 8.30am-4.30pm. Sale Thurs 11am and 2pm.

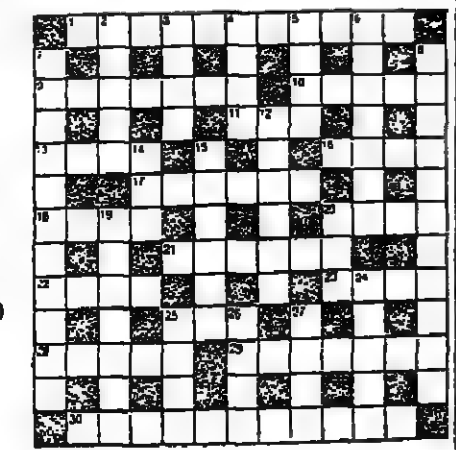
Geraldine Norman

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 852)

Prizes of the New Collins Thesaurus will be given for the first two correct solutions opened on Thursday, January 23, 1986. Entries should be addressed to The Times Concise Crossword Competition, 12 Coley Street, London WC9 9YT. The winners and solution will be announced on Saturday, January 25, 1986.

- ACROSS
- Edward VI's mother (4,7)
 - Suitmakers (7)
 - Yellow brown (5)
 - Female sheep (3)
 - Paradise (4)
 - Sooty sparrow (4)
 - Black Prince (6)
 - Bishop of Rome (4)
 - Inactive (4)
 - Infuse (6)
 - Sole (4)
 - Trademark (4)
 - Become jelly-like (3)
 - S American camel (5)
 - Embodiment (7)
 - Extreme state (2,4,5)

- DOWN
- Out of bearing (5)
 - Cupid (4)
 - Comfort (4)
 - Create (4)
 - Without weapons (7)
 - Not us (5,6)
 - March sisters (6,5)
 - Heat (6)
 - Born as (3)
 - Brief path (6)
 - Throb (7)
 - Sick (3)
 - Snail (5)
 - Prison (4)
 - Minus (4)
 - Tablet (4)



SOLUTION TO No 851

ACROSS: 1 Mass; 5 Sample; 8 Lit; 9 Purvey; 10 Oedema; 11 Fern; 12 Vacation; 14 Unfair; 17 S; 18 Crackpot; 23 Soc; 24 Fulfill; 25 Amulet; 26 Sol; 27 Messy; 28 Entire.

DOWN: 2 Azure; 3 Savanna; 4 Flyover; 5 Stole; 6 Midst; 7 Limpopo; 13 All; 15 Nurture; 16 Lrk; 17 Situate; 18 Assault; 20 Cakes; 21 Palsy; 23 Cheer; 24 Sick (3); 25 Snail (5); 26 Prison (4); 27 Minus (4); 28 Tablet (4).

SOLUTION TO No 846 (last Saturday's prize concise)

ACROSS: 1 Vasco da Gama; 9 Isolate; 10 Worse; 11 Lap; 13 Half; 16 Stole; 17 Iguala; 18 Ilex; 20 Loci; 21 Stance; 22 Glib; 23 Grit; 25 Den; 28 Loose; 29 Emotion; 30 Refreshment.

DOWN: 2 Ail; 3 Claw; 4 Duet; 5 Gamp; 6 Morello; 7 Nightingale; 8 Benedictine; 12 Awning; 14 Fix; 15 Turle; 19 Episode; 20 Leg; 24 Reign; 25 Dear; 26 News; 27 Doom.

Name: _____ Address: _____

BRIDGE

Positive thinking does the trick

If a contract looks impossible, the first thing a good player will do is to visualize a distribution that would enable him to succeed, and then play on the supposition that such a distribution exists. Similarly, if a contract looks easy, he will try to cater for any pitfalls.

Rubber bridge. Love all. Dealer East.

104
K875
10972
K43

9895
1012
AJ884

W N E S
INT Doubts No No

Opening lead 4J

South ruffs the opening lead and sets the scene for a spade ruff in dummy, while the defence force him with clubs at every opportunity. When South ruffs East's 4A and ruffs a spade in dummy the critical moment has arrived. Because of the double, declarer knows that West has 4KQx. Therefore there is only one distribution that will permit him to beat his

two apparent trump losers down to one: West's shape must be 3-4-3-3 and East must hold 7x.

South took his chance well. A heart to the 710 was allowed to hold the trick, but West won the 7Q and persevered with a third round of the suit. Declarer successfully finessed dummy's 6S and cashed the 7K, discarding the 4Q before playing West on play in the three card end game.

Of course, by plugging away with clubs the defence assisted declarer to shorten his trumps, but that does not subtract from his opportunism.

Rubber Bridge. Game all. Dealer South.

7
K884
K876

101352
K84
10153

W N E S
INT Doubts No No

Opening lead 7S

Declarer immediately recognized that the only danger was a

4-1 club break. Once again the preliminary work required care. He won the lead in hand, to play a diamond to dummy's 7K, and East's Ace. East returned a diamond, which South ruffed. It might seem natural to cross to dummy with a trump to lead a spade towards the King. Natural perhaps, but fatal also because West can win and play a diamond, destroying the timing for the elimination.

Seeing the trap, South played the King of Spades from his own hand. West won and played a trump, which was as good as anything. South won in hand, ruffed a spade, ruffed a diamond, and ruffed his last spade to leave this five-card ending with the lead in dummy:

7
K884
K876

101352
K84
10153

W N E S
INT Doubts No No

Opening lead 7S

By leading the six of clubs and ducking it to West, declarer ensured his contract against any club distribution.

Jeremy Flint

IN THE GARDEN

Splash out for smells of success

The fragrant blooms of the oleander are a familiar sight in hot, dry climates, where plants will grow up to 20ft tall. In this country, however, plants will survive our winters only if they are grown in pots and brought indoors during the winter. But because this reduces the root system, which can not extend down into the soil to find water, potted plants need a steady supply of moisture. Lack of it is one of the main causes of failure when oleanders are grown here.

The trick is to water plants well during the summer and feed when they are growing vigorously. Pruning should be carried out immediately after flowering, or in October for reluctant flowerers. Cut back all the growth made that year.

A sunny open site is required, and a mixture of loamy soil and well rotted manure in equal parts.

Beautiful though its scent and panicles of pink or white flowers may be, everything about the oleander if swallowed is poisonous - bark, leaves and flowers.

There are no varieties of



Pretty but poisonous: the fragrant oleander

Nerium oleander, its proper name, but unusual plants include *N. variegatum* with variegated foliage, and *N. flava plena*, which has double flowers.

Ashley Stephenson

THE INCREDIBLE SEED CATALOGUE

Major gardeners reference book of plants in full colour. 212 pages, 2000 illustrations, over 3000 varieties. Fully informative when and how to plant. Rare, unusual and unusual. Quantity available strictly limited. Secure your FREE copy, posted now. Write now: Thompson & Morgan, Dept 23 London Road, Ipswich IP2 0BA. Tel 0479 424242.

QUESTION TIME

What is the best time and way to prune a variegated ivy?

The best month to prune ivy is April. Do not cut, unless you have no choice, while the plant is semi-dormant. It is vital to remove any normal green shoots in a variegated plant as soon as you see them to ensure resistant shoots are variegated. Remove all green leaves and any shoots growing out of character.

Can I expect any success from using seed left over last year?

Seed in hermetically sealed packets can be kept for a number of years without quality being harmed, but the packets should not have been opened. It is worth risking seed which is a year old: sow more thickly than usual but be prepared to thin if germination is good.

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Paperbacks

Taking another shot at Jesse James's death

Hide in the roof to read this. The sheriff is in the woods outside with some Pinkerton men. Or are they outside one of your other dozen shacks, tipped as a flaking place between the last built road and the next train wreck? Play safe anyway. At the noisy turn of a page you could almost say a 44 through your carotid artery and never know how the tale turns out.

Mr Hansen puts you inside his people's skins. You identify. Real bullets and real blood, leaving western movies nowhere they are just kidding with blank and ketchup, the dead actors living to die another day.

Even the "psychological" western falls short. In analysis, Jesse and Frank James, the Ford, the other outlaws and their in-laws, would have had the consistency of living up and talking to his own couch.

Jesse, admitting to 17 murders, was a great Bible reader, a self-proclaimed authority on the Latter-day Saints and believed that his body electricity could stun frogs when he bathed. His brother Frank, whose mouth "was as straight and grim as a hatchet mark," had ground his teeth square in his sleep and memorized a thousand lines of Shakespeare.

The coward Robert Ford, an engaging young of 19 when he first wheedled himself into the favours of his childhood idol

The Assassination of Jesse James by the Coward Robert Ford by Ron Hansen (Griffin Books, £2.95)

Jesse, had a joyous laugh "like a knuckle-run on a piano". He was 15 years younger than Jesse, had read all the nickel books about him, never dreamed to meet him. At 20 he shot Jesse in the back as he was darning a picture.

He wired to Commissioner Craig of Kansas City: "I have killed Jesse James, Bob Ford." Said the Commissioner when they met: "There's something real seldom about you, Bob."

So that is how the tale turns out. It has been told many times since the 1880s of the events, the general wealth of slaughter often treated as an extended conditioning of the Civil War. Some of the gang had been guerrillas for the South, and still wore Confederate greatcoats for their marksmanship. The author acknowledges a few of the books, but gives his main sources as the Missouri newspapers of the time.

He could have sited them by the thousand. Their quoted dispatches are put into the mouths of his characters reading to each other, a device made acceptable by their gruffly interpolated comments. Many reports were awed and admiring.

Though Hansen calls his work a novel, little reads like fiction. What invention there is, partly because of its minutely focused detail, seems only to make truer truth, true horrors more horrible. (Hogs interrupted in their feast on a dumped corpse; Zerelda, the James' gigantic mother, gesturing wildly with a stumped arm.)

But the chief secret of conviction is the writing. At times it is Chaucerian: a shot banker "drained off his chair". There is a high sensitivity to nature: "Clouds bricked overhead the colour of nails". So a little poetry too. When the gang prepared to block the Chicago and Alton Railroad, manhandling "a rain-saturated cottonwood tree" down the 30ft embankment, they added "limestone and sandstone and earth-sprinkling rocks that were the sizes of infants and milk cans and sleeping cats, hilled and forced about the tree as shovels sang and picks splintered."

Novel or not, I believe it all, even allowing for hyperbole on the leading surround. When Jesse walked in, "rooms seemed hotter, rains fell straighter, clocks slowed, sounds were amplified; his enemies would not have been much surprised had he produced horned owls

Basil Boothroyd



Wild and weird: the outlaw Jesse James in peaceful pose

Yevtushenko's global tour

Wild Berries by Yevgeny Yevtushenko (Black Swan, £3.95)

Yevgeny Yevtushenko, the Soviet Union's gifted and most celebrated poet, was born in 1933 in Zima, a small railway junction near Lake Baikal and the Mongolian border in Siberia. As a Moscow schoolboy with more than a dash of adolescent defiance and already a prolific versifier, Yevtushenko seems to have been something of a tearaway.

He was not a good student. He lived in the streets, was expelled from school and finally ran away from home to join his estranged father, a geologist working in Kazakhstan.

Unexpectedly, it was his passion for football (he nearly became a professional) which brought him his first literary success. *Soviet Sport*, a popular periodical, accepted one of his poems. Three years later, when just 19, Yevtushenko published his first volume of verse.

Wild Berries, Yevtushenko's first novel, was originally published about five years ago in the Soviet Union, where it caused considerable controversy. It takes place in the heat of late summer in the *taiga*, or forest, around Zima. The berries, raspberries, blackberries and strawberries of the title are growing in profusion. In this fertile landscape Yevtushenko sets his first love scene: the seduction of a farm-girl, Katya. Her story is attractively written and it is with regret that we move on to the second group of characters: a team of Zima-based geologists.

Philip Howard

They are led by the charismatic and ambitious Viktor Petrovich Kolomoysky, a rock containing deposits of tin, that he is prepared to risk death for himself and his comrades.

By the time we join the geologists it is clear that *Wild Berries* is no masterpiece. Individual life-stories and those of parents and grandparents are

and rocket research pioneer, also quoting Lermontov.

One chapter takes place, without warning and with a set of new faces, at a pop concert in Honolulu. Chile, Hiroshima and Vietnam are also briefly included in the global tour. In fact, there is something here for everyone, including some

It is as though Yevtushenko wants us to see the earth from space, while he gives us a telescopic lens to explore particular areas in detail; but the book is too discursive to be really successful. Political sceptics will likely label it as propaganda while more commercially-minded critics may decide Yevtushenko is writing for popular consumption.

Wild Berries is touching in many ways but not helped by translation into Americanized English. One chapter lingers in the mind. An American foreign correspondent is interviewing President Allende in his office. While he asks questions he is remembering a rumour that the right-wing military leader, General Pinochet, is planning to assassinate Allende in the coming weeks.

At the two men talk, the American cannot help liking Allende although he does not share his political views. He wants somehow to warn him. Unable to do so directly in a room he knows must be "bugged", he leaves behind, on Allende's desk, a scrap of paper. On it is the one essential word: Pinochet.

Isabel Butterfield

New angles on literary inspiration

The Magic Wheel. An Anthology of Fishing in Literature compiled by David Proffman and Graham Swift (Picador, £4.95)

Why have so many writers lingered long, and purple, over the subject of fishing? Just the mention of the sport starts fingers twitching dangerously over the typewriter, tempting the keys into a mannequin dalliance with images of "darting trout" and "shimmering streams". Writing about fishing may be as addictive as the sport itself. Perhaps that is at least a partial reason for the vast literature of instruction, rustic romance, aquatic mystery and human folly fishing has fostered.

Fishing literature has gently changed its shape and perception, moving from the medieval writers who looked for allegory to later gentlemanly anglers, seekers after English pastoral and American backwoods, urban man sipping a sedative and late 20th-century man competing for the biggest and best.

But throughout these transformations runs a strong vein of pure writing. Li Yu's "Fishing-man's Song", written between 936 and 978 AD, describes a world where:

*Foam resembling a thousand drifts of snow,
Soundless, the peach and pear tree form their battalions of spring.*

*With one jug of wine
And a fishing line
On this earth how many are as happy as I?*

Much fishing literature includes a strong strain of egotism, with tales of marvellous craft and great catches. William Cowper, however, went further by praising a halibut he had eaten:

*Thy lot thy brethren of the sliny
Would envy, could they know
That thou wast doomed
To feed a bard and to be praised
In verse.*

There are items in the anthology which one suspects he included more for the sake of the particular quotation. Peps on a tip for a fishing line adds nothing to the history of the English language, nor does doggerel by Edward Lear.

But one must balance such entries against the pleasure of John Donne's sonnet for angling lovers and Thomas Gray's sad tale of a favourite cat tempted a paw too far by goldfish in a vase.

And then there are the tall stories. There were friendly mackerel trained by fishermen to trap shoals of their brethren for the nets, a talking fish which amazed Victorians and a medieval codling which swallowed a stack of books.

Viscount Grey of Fallodon, in describing the qualities of a good fishing book, sums up much that this anthology offers. A good angling book should not only be instructive but offer the hope that the "sense of refreshing pleasure, which has been felt by the writer, may slide into a sympathetic mind".

Stewart Tendler



Africa's oldest: Kalahari 'bushmen' on a spring-hare hunt

A forgotten and silenced people

Testament to the Bushmen by Jane Taylor and Laurens van der Post (Penguin, £7.95)

Testament to the Bushmen is a valuable work, despite two embarrassing errors. One is that it refers to the San people as the "Bushmen", which contemporary historians discard as derogatory and Euro-centric. The other is Sir Laurens's tear-jerking afterword, but it may be excused if it serves to raise money for the charitable trusts to which part of the book's royalties will be donated.

Jane Taylor collected most of her material and photographs on her travels through the Kalahari Desert where she and her team were making a film about the San. The book consists largely of a description of the rapidly disappearing way of life of Africa's oldest inhabitants. The approach is not so much political as humanitarian. Both writers are concerned about the miserable living conditions of the San people, and about the loss of their ancient culture.

Yet the plight of the San people is plainly tied up with politics and racism. Behind the dying system of apartheid, and behind the black, green and gold ANC banners being triumphantly raised in South Africa, the San remain a nation of forgotten and silenced people. Their situation is exacerbated by lack of political organization - their culture has never incorporated notions of authoritarian leadership.

Since the times when imperial sailing ships anchored in the Cape's natural harbours, the San have been shot like game, systematically massacred, enslaved and forced to labour for farming and cattle-keeping European settlers and the black Bantu-speaking peoples of southern Africa. By the late 19th century they had been pressed back into the Kalahari Desert. The blacks and whites, locked in perpetual combat for power and land, have both despised or simply ignored the short, small-boned, honey-

skinned wanderers for whom, until the conquerors came, the word dispossession had no meaning, since ownership of land had none.

They were, nevertheless, territorial people - not nomads: moving in small groups with the seasons, the game, and the rainfalls. Traditionally they are hunter-gatherers, with uncanny skills and a culture about which westerners were romantic. They speak unique, now dying languages which, outside the Caucasus of southern Russia, are the most difficult in the world to pronounce.

In Angola their sense of alienation was made graphic when they fought with the Portuguese army. When Angola won independence they were incorporated into the South African Defence Force. The one thousand-strong Bushman Battalion and 5,000 members of their families are stationed on the Namibian Caprivi Strip at a settlement named, with unwitting irony, Camp Omega. For the former Angolan San, Camp Omega is the end of the line.

Wanderers for whom land ownership had no meaning

In Botswana, government policy has been to integrate the San with the local population. However, democratic attempts to down-play ethnic differences create conflicts within the people who are being invited to abandon their heritage. San children who attend state schools generally score above average, but they are never taught in their own language, and get no jobs where they can use what they learn.

In contrast to democratic Botswana, the policy in South Africa-run Namibia is to segregate the San from other classified races. In the 1950s Prime Minister Verwoerd designated a separate area for them in Namibia, called Bushmanland.

Patricia Morris

COMPETITION RESULTS

Quids in on the quiz

John Trestrake was the TWA pilot Ian Meadows Mastermind 1985: Anthony Mycock was released after unsafe conviction; Roger de Grey was elected President of the Royal Academy; Keri Hulme won the Booker Prize; Achille Lauro was hijacked; Hans Tiedge was the counter-intelligence defector; John Hamilton led Liverpool counter-attack; Sanjiv Singh Longwall was assassinated; Dr Richard Lively won Brecon and Radnor; Rajendra Sethia was bankrupt with debts of £140 million; Ray Honeyford was the embattled headmaster; Major Nicholson was shot in East Germany; General Swarodub depose Nurnani; President Campese stopped the chess championships; Arne Treholt was imprisoned for spying; Nabih Berti negotiated the release of hostages; Ramiz Alia succeeded Hoxha; Peter Theodoropoulos ("Taki") was imprisoned for trying to smuggle cocaine; Gerry Healy was alleged to have indulged in sexual misconduct.

The Bishop of Durham was Mrs Thatcher's "cuckoo in the nest". David Owen helped rescue stranded sea cadets.

The photo was taken at Madame Tussaud's (during Michael Jackson's visit).

The Prime Minister's bath and Zandra Rhodes's clothes were both stolen.

Derek Hannon made the "rap" record.

M-19 are Colombian guerrillas.

The Prime Minister demanded her portrait show pearl earrings.

The Bishop of Durham's non-classical translation of *nihil desperandum: illegitimi* was "Don't let the bastards get you down".

Our Christmas Quiz of the Year proved more popular than ever but only one entrant knew it all. The runners-up had one mistake each. The most common downfall was to suppose that someone had suggested in court that a Sinclair C-5 should have an MoT test. The next most common error was on which Labour politician made a "rap" record.

10 Father Titus Brandsma was the first sanctified journalist.

11 Bhagwan Shree Rajneesh abandoned Rolls-Royces.

12 Catholics in Britain are newly permitted to take wine at Mass.

13 Sir Geoffrey Howe refused to meet the Assistant Bishop of Jerusalem (a PLO representative).

14 Simon Le Bon was helicoptered from his yacht.

15 Tom McLean camped on Rockall.

16 Senator Jake Garn became the first legislator in orbit.

17 At Wimbledon Boris Becker was 10 months younger than the winner of the junior title.

18 One tenth of the adult population are on the police computer for having committed notifiable offences.

19 Norris McWhirter caught his subliminal *Spitting Image*.

20 Dallas was the soap that cost a TV boss his job.

21 Last Suspect won the Grand National.

22 The picture was of photographers trying to take pictures of French agents under arrest in New Zealand.

23 Princess Anne appeared as a Mr Man figure.

24 The Prince of Wales was breakdancing.

25 The Queen was toasting President Ezer.

26 I The Beatles' Rolls-Royce out-priced the Czar's Fabergé egg.

27 Mantegna's *Adoration of the Magi* was the most highly-priced picture.

28 James Joyce's death mask sold for most (though the sale was later rescinded).

29 Picture is of the packing case in which Mr Dikko was being shipped to Nigeria.

30 Sulhan bin Salman Abdul Aziz al-Saud flew in space.

31 It was a hearse which a "magistrate" court decided needs no MoT.

32 Geraldine Ferraro was paid \$500,000 for a Pepsi-Cola commercial.

33 The successful Stock Exchange investor the Inland Revenue failed to tax was a dog.

34 The chief minister of Turks and Caicos Islands was accused of drug offences.

35 Mururoa atoll was the nuclear test site; Bitburg the military cemetery; Nevado del Ruiz the volcano; Heyesal stadium; Littlecote the country house; The Wellington is the Basset home bought by the Prime Minister; Broadwater Farm the council estate; Northard Point was a tower block.

36 The Queen Mother flew in Concorde; Prince William is in the Cygnets at school; the Queen ate gibnut; Princess Anne came sixth in the Mademoiselle Stakes; Princess Margaret had part of a lung removed; Princess Michael of Kent opened a Happy Easter cafe; Queen Victoria's pictures sold at Christie's; the Duke of Edinburgh drove a horse-carriage across Morecombe Bay; Prince Michael of Kent was rescued after falling off his windsurfer; Prince Andrew photographed our photographer; the Princess of Wales wore a necklace on her head.

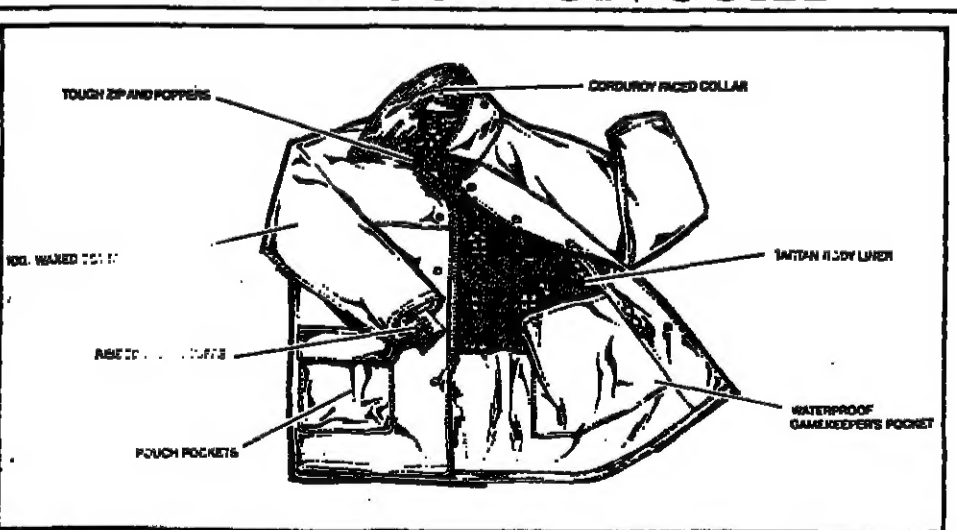
37 Valentine Dyal was the Man in Black; Orson Welles The Third Man; Even Montagu created The Man Who Never Was; Jack Stein was The Big Man; Frank a Hampson created Dan Dare; Philip Larkin was both librarian and jazz critic; Wilfrid Brannell played Steptoe; Clarence Nash was Donald Duck's voice; Sir Michael Redgrave played the Go-Between; Matt Monro was born Terry Parsons and first recorded as Fred Flange; Sir Arthur Bryan contributed Note Books for 49 years to *The Illustrated London News*; James Dale played Dr James Dale; Roy Plomley had 1,791 cast-aways on his desert island; Sir Guy Salisbury-Jones established England's first post-war commercial vineyard; Arthur Negus went for a song.

38 Louise Brooks was preferred to Marlene Dietrich for *Paradise in Berlin*; Laura Ashley was posthumously over-subscribed 34 times; Simone Signoret wrote *Nostalgia isn't what it used to be*; Dorothy Hartley Food in England; Noelie Gordon was Meg Richardson.

39 The police dog had appropriated Mrs Thatcher's glove.

Robin Young

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By Peter Waymark

1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the problem.

THE WEEK AHEAD



JAZZ
DANGER WOMAN: Nina Simone is one of jazz's most gifted and wayward daughters. At times she careers off the rails, but the element of risk is relished by her multitude of fans. She will be performing at Ronnie Scott's Club, 47 Frith Street, London W1 (01-439 0747), Mon-Sat until Feb 8.



THEATRE
RIGHT CHARLIE: Roald Dahl wrote his magical children's story, *Charlie and the Chocolate Factory*, in 1964 and it has matured into a classic. The film version was on television over Christmas and now comes a stage adaptation, with songs by Jeremy Raison. Sadler's Wells Theatre (01-278 8916) from Tues.



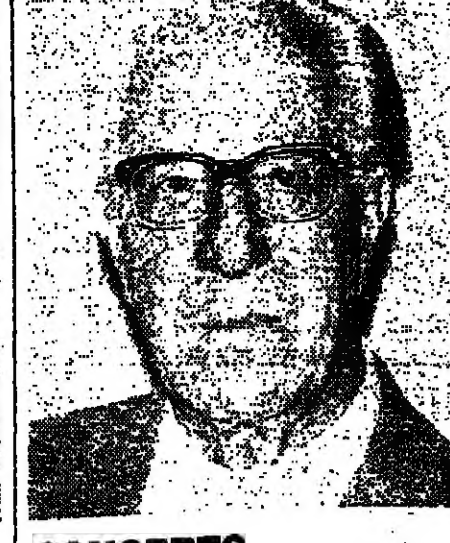
FILMS
BROWNE STUDY: Coral Browne plays Alice Hargreaves, the inspiration for Alice in Wonderland, in *Dreamchild* (PG), a fantasia on themes by Lewis Carroll with a screenplay by Dennis Potter. Puppet man Jim Henson provides the Wonderland creatures. It is at the Curzon Mayfair (01-499 3737), from Fri.



RADIO
RIB TICKLER: Ken Dodd, the sage of Knotty Ash, is back on radio for the first time in five years with a new series, *Palace of Laughter*. He plays the comedian-cum-manager of a touring company and the programmes were recorded not in a studio but in Lancashire theatres. Radio 2, Thurs, 10-10.30pm.



OPERA
GRAND DAME: Gwyneth Jones, the Welsh soprano who was made a Dame in the New Year's Honours List, returns as *Turandot* in Andrei Serban's exotic and powerful production of the Verdi opera, conducted for the first time in London by the Frenchman Jacques Delacoste. Royal Opera House (01-240 1066), from Tues.



CONCERTS
CENTURY MAKER: Eugen Jochum takes over from Lorin Maazel to conduct the Philharmonia Orchestra in two symphonies, the Brahms No 2 and the Beethoven No 7. The concert marks the centenary of the birth of the German conductor, Wilhelm Furtwängler. Royal Festival Hall (01-928 3191), Mon, 7.30pm.

Lifting the lid on Britain's upper crust

Emma Tennant, tall, blonde, her nails full of the pheasant she has been plucking, stands briefly at her window off London's Ladbroke Grove - then plunges under a table. When she emerges she is holding a photograph.

"That's me at 18", she says of the Lenore portrait, taken in 1956 and kept out of sight in a brown paper bundle. "Just before I was presented at Court. That green afternoon dress looked like a crushed lettuce leaf by the time I got to the Palace." She peers closer at the choker of pearls, dangling her present, much looser, necklace over her young society face. "Artificial", she says triumphantly.

Since 1964 much of her past has been hidden in the brown paper bundle. In that year her first novel, *The Colour of Rain*, was published pseudonymously. Concerning a group of upper middle-class girls and their London parties, it encouraged those in the know to crowd round and ask whether she was going to be the next Nancy Mitford. It is what she dreaded being told: that this was all she could be. Then Alberto Moravia held the novel up contemptuously as an "example of British decadence".

His dismissal left her seething and she did not publish another book for 10 years. Each of her novels since then - there have been 10 - have shown a restless, obsessive desire to be different.

Each book also took its impetus from a recognizable model. In the case of *Woman Beware Woman* it was Merle, in *The Queen of Spades* it was Lord of the Flies and in *Wild Nights* it was the Polish writer Bruno Schulz. While her latest, *The Adventures of Robina*, to be published on Monday, pays its dues to Defoe and Smollett, it is also the most autobiographical.

Set in the 1950s, it is the memoirs of a debutante at the court of Queen Elizabeth II. She decided to write it in the

Lack of money has never prevented Emma Tennant from living in style, as her new book reveals

style of the 18th century, to show how certain sections of British society have not altered, and to explore the strange effect an aristocratic name can have on so many people.

Like the 16-year-old Robina, Emma Tennant set off for Oxford for the study of history of Art. There she had the misfortune to be considered a misfit. Young Blades who were chaste and Not Safe in Taxis were constantly putting hands down her Black Top. She was engaged often.

After that she spent a year in Paris, paid Obedience to a Cuckoo and danced *Scottisches* at country house balls.

"I remember a weekend at Highclere with Lord Carnarvon. There were two Egyptian ladies in white satin. When dinner was announced they took off their tops to reveal white satin shorts. After dinner he turned the lights out and gave you a torch to find your room."

"But if anyone says 'this is the 1950s', may I draw your attention to Mrs Thatcher's England. Everyone thinks the aristocracy is poor, reduced to showing people round in old wellies on a small pension. But it's one big well-pulling over the eyes. They are carrying on exactly as before. I don't see any difference between now, the 1950s and the 18th century."

The Adventures of Robina has been 25 years in gestation. "I decided, with Robina, to come out of the closet", she says, speaking at the same brisk clip as she writes. For Emma Tennant, coming out of the



Deb's delight: Emma Tennant in 1956, a portrait by the society photographer Lenore

closet means examining what was in it. The staircase of her shambolic, succeeded house is hung with portraits of her ancestors. Originally poor yeoman farmers from Ayrshire, the Tennants first made their name as friends of Robert Burns and their fortune from bleaching powder.

"They became chemists who invented pollution", their more bohemian descendant insists gleefully. "Tennant's Stalk" in Glasgow was the tallest chimney in the world."

But the ancestor she most cherishes is not Sir Charles, whose enterprises resulted in ICI, nor his daughter Margot who married Asquith. It is a red-haired woman called Robina, an employee at the Glasgow works, who lived with one John Tennant. She had three children by him, but her name is absent from all records. "No", Emma Tennant quotes from a family history, "is she buried in the family vault". She says, snapping the volume shut, "would be the person to be descended from."

The daughter of Lord Glenconner, she was brought up in a mock Gothic castle on a loch in

Scotland. During the war she ate powdered egg in the basement. After the war she went south, to St Paul's School, which she hated.

The family is very well-heeled. Many have heard of Stephen Tennant, an eccentric uncle who writes, paints and, for the last 40 years, has designed covers for a novel he has not yet written. Many more have heard of her brother, Colin, who owned the Caribbean island of Mustique, favourite holiday haunt of Princess Margaret.

But in keeping with the aristocracy's treatment of its daughters, Emma "never had any money". Not that anyone believed her. When, in 1975, she told the millionaire Olga Detering how she was founding a literary magazine called *Bananas* but had no finance, the latter did not understand. "You mean no free money?" No, said Emma Tennant, she did not.

She was dubbed the girl who put the Che into Cheyne Row by *Private Eye* after marriage to Alexander Cockburn (son of the journalist Claude) had brought her under the influence of the *New Left Review*. Changing the name on her passport from the Honourable to plain Ms only resulted in fresh jokes. "I thought, I can't win. All I can do is laugh at myself."

The Adventures of Robina is her loudest attempt to laugh at herself. "My great fear was that the 18th-century style would sound arch, like a *New Statesman* competition". In fact the result is consistent, convincing and entertaining. It also clears her throat of the notion that her upbringing had "as many disadvantages as coming from a really difficult background".

As a friend has explained, Emma Tennant always likes to have her house and eat it.

Nicholas Shakespeare

The Adventures of Robina is published on Monday by Faber (£9.95).



The girl who put the Che into Cheyne Row: Emma Tennant

ARTS DIARY

Hayley's rocket

The actress Hayley Mills may well receive a writ for substantial damages because she has decided to star in a remake of one of her most successful films.

An angry and bewildered management at the Churchill Theatre, Bromley, are filling the hole in their schedule caused by Miss Mills suddenly flying off to America to star, as an adult this time, in *The Parent Trap*. Hollywood has proved more alluring than the London suburbs, and Peter Coe's production of *The Innocents*, due to include Miss Mills, has had to be cancelled abruptly.

Notices lately pointing to Miss Mills' "unilateral" termination of her contract have been sent out to theatre subscribers, while negotiations get under way to see if the project can be salvaged. Both the Churchill and Miss Mills' agent say they still want the play to go ahead, but the theatre's board of directors is looking hard at the legal options.

Wham ban

No more rock groups are to be allowed into China after government officials watched with horror the "unbridled" behaviour of the fans of Wham! George Michael and Andrew Ridgeley. No official statement has been made, but when EMI's classical business



George Michael and Beethoven

manager Mike Allen visited Peking he noticed a particularly warm welcome. This is because he was offering recordings of a vastly different nature - Beethoven's *Symphony No 9* by Mstislav Rostropovich and the *Symphony No 5* by Yuri Temirkanov. They're much happier with our classical music.

● A 60-year old concerto by the French composer Germaine Tailleferre is to get its first performance in this country later this month at the Queen Elizabeth Hall. Tailleferre, who collaborated with Cocteau and Ionesco, was a seminal influence in pre-war Paris. The piece was unearthed by the pianist Diana Mubache, who will be playing it, suitably sandwiched between the mellower charms of Haydn and Mozart, on January 24.

Seamy Puccini

Major differences between producer Cameron Mackintosh and Puccini's granddaughter have created added complications to the realization of Mackintosh's musical biography of the composer, *Cafe Puccini*, due to open next month. Puccini may have written heavenly music but his private life was more earthy, and it is this aspect of his personality which Simonetta Puccini does not want the world reminded about. As a result there have been problems over the copyright of certain Puccini pieces which were included in the show, but Mackintosh is bullish. "Getting anything from Italy apart from a plate of spaghetti is impossible", he says.

Novel attempt

The fact that he is the husband of Brigit Brophy did not hold the critics back from their mixed reception of Sir Michael Levey's first two novels. Sir Michael, the director of the National Gallery, is a skilled wordsmith with many scholarly works to his name, but the novel is the form that he hankers after. His first task on retiring next year, he tells me, is to write another. About a man who has retired.

Christopher Wilson

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THE TIMES CHOICE

CONCERTS

BEETHOVEN/BRAHMS: Hans von Klemm conducts the London Symphony Orchestra in Beethoven's *Symphony No 8*, Christian Zacharias solos in Brahms's *Piano Concerto No 2*. Barbican Centre, Silk Street, London EC2 (01-628 8795, credit cards 01-638 8891). Today, 7.45pm.

BEETHOVEN/WALTON: André Previn conducts the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra in Beethoven's *Overture Prometheus*, Emanuel Ax solos in Piano Concerto No 5 "Emperor", and the Brighton Festival Chorus joins in for Beethoven's *Mass in F minor*. Royal Festival Hall, South Bank, London SE1 (01-928 3191; credit cards 01-928 8800). Tues, 7.30pm.

JULIAN BREAME gives the London premiere of Richard Rodney Bennett's *Guitar Sonata*, and plays music by de Visse, Sor, Ponce, Scarlatti. Wigmore Hall, 35 Wigmore Street, London W1 (01-935 2141). Thurs, 7.30pm.

MESSIAEN/MURAIL: Messiaen's *Turangalila Symphony* is performed by the City of Birmingham Orchestra under Simon Rattle, preceded by the world premiere of Tristan Murail's *Time and Again*. Barbican Centre, Thurs, 7.15pm.

NEW HEMENHUT: Before the Scottish National Orchestra under Julian Piekari, the new *Sibelius's Symphony No 2* and Rachmaninov's *Piano Concerto No 1* (Vladimir Ashkenazy, soloist), they give the UK premiere of Eero Hemenhuth's *Symphony*. Usher Hall, Lothian Street, Edinburgh (031 228 1155). Fri, 7.30pm.

FILMS

OPENINGS
BEFORE STONEWALL (15): Lively documentary by Grete Schiller investigating gay and lesbian American life before the Stonewall Inn riot of 1969. Metro One (01-437 0757) and Everyman (01-435 1525). From Fri.

ROCKY IV (PG): Sylvester Stallone pounds the ring yet again, this time tackling a Soviet hulk called Drago. Artless stuff, directed by Stallone, with Talia Shire and Burt Young. Leicester Square Theatre (01-930 5252). From Fri.



DEATH IN A FRENCH GARDEN (18): Sister cat-and-dog with Nicole Garcia Anemone (above), Richard Bohringer and Michel Piccoli. An elegant, old-fashioned thriller from the director Michel Deville, originally titled *Pari in la demeure*. Chelsea Cinema (01-351 3742). From Thurs.

YEAR OF THE DRAGON (13): Michael Cimino's swaggering thriller, with Mickey Rourke as the cop trying to clean up New York's Chinatown. Plot and characters play second and third fiddle to visual fireworks. ABC Shaftesbury Avenue (01-636 8861).

A CHORUS LINE (PG): Michael Bennett's famous stage musical about Broadway hopefuls, re-orchestrated for teeny-boppers and nervously directed by Richard Attenborough. Some show-stopping moments among the middle. Odeon Leicester Square (01-930 6111).

KISS OF THE SPIDER WOMAN (15): Absorbing version of Manuel Puig's novel about a homosexual (William Hurt) sharing his cell with a political prisoner (Raul Julia). Lumiere (01-636 0691). Screen on the Hill (01-435 3366) and The Gate Notting Hill (01-221 0220).

THEATRE

IN PREVIEW
BLITHE SPIRIT: Peter Farago directs Marcia Warren as Madame Arcati, Joanna Lumley, Jane Asher

and Simon Cadell in a new production of Coward's classic. Vaudeville (01-836 5845). Previews today, Mon-Fri, Jan 25, 27-29. Opens Jan 30.

THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR: RSC production directed by Bill Alexander with a 1950s setting including rock'n'roll music. Barbican (01-628 8795/638 8891). Previews from Thurs. Opens Jan 28, in repertory.

OPENINGS

BOUNCERS: John Godber's sharp satire, on nightclub "security men" brought back to London by the originating Hull Truck Company. Donmar Warehouse (01-240 8230). Opens Mon.

THE MYSTERY OF THE CHARITY OF JOAN OF ARC: A Comédie Française hit by Charles Peguy, translated by Jeffrey Wainwright, in its first London showing. Patricia Routledge, Tilda Swinton, Joanna Scanlon, directed by A. J. Quinn. Performances on Fri and Jan 25 only. Almeida Theatre, Almeida Street, London N1 (01-359 4404).

PHILISTINES: Maxim Gorky's black comedy in a new RSC version by Dusty Hughes. John Caird directs Sean Baker, David Burke, Anna Calder-Marshall. The Pit, Barbican (01-628 8795/638 8891). Performances from Wed. Press night Jan 29. In repertory.

OXFORD: Local Murder: Premiere production of a thriller by Cornelia Street scriptwriter Peter Whalley.

SELECTED

DUCHESS OF MALPLI: Ian McKellen is superb as the egomaniacal hiring Bosola in a grand revival of Webster's Jacobean shocker. Lyttelton (01-928 2252). In repertory.

JUDY: A slick, well-staged musical biography of Judy Garland, impersonated with uncanny accuracy by Lesley Mackie. Greenwich (01-858 7755).

INTERPRETERS: Edward Fox and Maggie Smith lead in Ronald Harwood's tricky, atmospheric confrontation at the edges of the Cold War. Queens (01-734 1165).

THE CHERRY ORCHARD: Sheila Hancock and Ian McKellen lead one of the strongest casts ever seen at the Cottesloe, in a distinguished production by Mike Alfreds, making his debut as an NT director. Cottesloe (01-928 2252).

OUT OF TOWN

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE: The *Gaslight* Howard Brenton's examination of the social and moral responsibilities of scientists, with Jeffrey Dench, Harriet Bagnall. Playhouse (0632 323421). Opens Thurs.

OXFORD: Local Murder: Premiere production of a thriller by Cornelia Street scriptwriter Peter Whalley.

BOOKINGS

FIRST CHANCE

EASTER AT THE BARBICAN: Booking now open for Beethoven's *Missa Solenne* (March 19) with English Chamber Orchestra and Tallis Chamber Choir; and Bach's *St John Passion* with Academy of Ancient Music and Academy Choir directed by Christopher Hogwood (March 28). Barbican Centre, Silk Street, London EC2 (tickets: 01-638 8891/628 8795; information only: 01-638 4141).

ENGLISH NATIONAL OPERA: Mailing list booking opens this week for March and April performances. General public booking from Feb 3. London Coliseum, St Martin's Lane, London WC2 (01-636 2699).

LAST CHANCE

SHOTS OF STYLE: International exhibition of fashion photography selected by David Bailey, from 1920s to 1980s. Ends tomorrow. Sat 10am-5.50pm. Sun 2.30-5.50pm. Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington, London SW7 (01-589 6371; recorded information: 01-581 4894/5).

Playhouse (0865 247133). Opens Mon, until Jan 25.

STRATFORD-UPON-AVON: Nicholas Nickleby: David Edgar's overlong adaptation of Dickens brings out the best in a mostly new RSC cast. Royal Shakespeare Theatre (0789 295623). Until Feb 8, in repertory.

OPERA

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE: Tonight, Wed and Jan 25 at 7 pm, the star-crossed revival of Simon Boccanegra, in which Placido Domingo was to have sung his first Adorno. Giorgio Merighi takes over, recreating a partnership with Kiri Te Kanawa's Amelia. Renato Bruson sings the title role, Edward Downes conducts. Tues and Fri, a revival of Andrei Serban's exotic, powerful production of *Turandot*. Covent Garden, London WC2 (01-240 1066).

ENGLISH NATIONAL OPERA: Rossini's *Moses* gets a rare performance on Wed and Fri at 7pm, with John Tomlinson. Jonathan Miller's austere production of Don Giovanni ends its run with performances tonight and Thurs at 7pm, and the last night on Jan 26. On Tues and Jan 25 at 5pm, a subdued revival of *The Mastersingers of Nuremberg*, by Norman Bailey as the Hans Sachs. Coliseum, St Martin's Lane, London WC2 (01-936 5161).

OPERA FACTORY: Ending its annual season with the London Sinfonietta at the Royal Court. Mon, Tues and Fri at 5pm, Nigel Osborne's new opera, *Hell's Angels*. On Wed and Jan 25, the company's highly praised *Cavalli La Galatea*. Royal Court Theatre, Sloane Square, London SW1 (01-730 1745).

OPERA NORTH: Christopher Renshaw's production of Gilbert and Sullivan's *The Mikado*. John Tranter and Kate Flowers head a strong cast. From Tues to Jan 25, all performances at 7.15pm. Grand Theatre, New Briggate, Leeds (0532 459351).

ROCK & JAZZ

MARILLION: There is a lot of early-1970s silliness in their approach, but none can deny the freshness and charm of "Kayleigh", the single with which they conquered the British and American charts. Tonight, Spectrum, Warrington (0525 813700). Mon, Capitol.

Aberdeen (0224 583141). Tues, Edinburgh Playhouse (031 557 2500). Wed, Newcastle City Hall (0632 612606). Fri, Colston Hall, Bristol (0272 291768).

STING: Exchanging the bare-wires rock 'n' reggae of the Police for the sophistication afforded by a quartet of America's finest young jazz musicians, Sting successfully broadens his range. Tonight, NEC, Birmingham (021 780 4133). Mon-Jan 26, Albert Hall, Kensington Gore, London SW7 (01-589 8212).

DICK MORRISSEY: A conventional jazz quartet should be guaranteed to provide a reliable platform for the leader's sometimes inspired saxophones. Thurs, Bass Clef, 35 Coronet Street, London N1 (01-729 2476).

TRIMMER & JENKINS BIG BAND: Billy Jenkins's Voice of God Collective is one of the most stimulating of London's young jazz bands. Reunited with Ian Trimmer, his old colleague from the rock band Burlesque, he now presents an orchestra featuring several members of Loose Tubes. Humour will not be far from the surface. Thurs, Sir George Robey, 240 Seven Sisters Road, London N4 (01-263 4581).

GALLERIES

OPENINGS

WHITECHAPEL OPEN: Contemporary art of all sorts from amateur and professional East End artists. Whitechapel Gallery, Whitechapel High Street, London E1 (01-377 0107). From Fri.

SOLOMON - A FAMILY OF PAINTERS: From narrative to abstract, the paintings of Abraham, Rebecca and Simeon Solomon span the 19th century. Birmingham Museum & Art Gallery, Chamberlain Square (021-235 2834). From today.

EDWARD BURRA: Acclaimed Arts Council exhibition by the British surrealist painter arrives in East Anglia. Norfolk Castle Museum (0603 611277). From Wed.

ISLAND STORIES: Performance art combining video, sound-track and body movement by Nigel Rolfe, the Dublin-born artist. ICA, The Mall, London SW1 (01-930 0483). From Thurs.

DANCE

ROYAL BALLET: Just two showings of *Manon* this week; with Antonette Sibley (Mon) and Lesley Collier (Thurs). Covent Garden, London WC2 (01-240 1066).

RAMBERT WORKSHOP: Dancers of Ballet Rambert try out their own choreography in a special season, Wed - Jan 25. Riverside Studios, Crisp Road, London W6 (01-748 3354).

THE DANCE BAND: Recently formed group of dancers and musicians give their new show *Everyday Nights* tonight. Bloomsbury Theatre, Gordon Street, London WC1 (01-387 9829).

DANCE ADVANCE: Five past and present members of Sadler's Wells Royal Ballet, give their own freelance choreography in an open dress rehearsal tomorrow. The Place, 17 Duke's Road, London WC1 (01-387 0031).

NORTHERN BALLET THEATRE: *Les Sylphides*, *Nutcracker Suite* and *Coppelia Act Two*. Forum, Romley (051 430 6750). Tonight: Warwick University Arts Centre (0203 417417) Tues - Jan 25.

THE LIVES OF LEE MILLER: Fashion model, documentary photographer, war correspondent Lee Miller led an extraordinary life, the bizarre details of which are only recently being revealed by her son, Antony. The photographs here are from his book of the same title (Thames and Hudson, £18).

Photographs: Gallery, 5 & 8 Great Newport Street, London WC2 (01-240 1969).

For ticket availability, performance and opening times, telephone the numbers listed. Theatre: Tony Patrick and Martin Cropper; Galleries: Sarah Jane Checkland; Photography: Michael Young; Dance: Geoff Percival; Films: Geoff Brown; Concerts: Max Harrison; Rock & Jazz: Richard Williams; Opera: Hilary Finch; Bookings: Anne Whitehouse